"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Probably showers, brisk southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c. Cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal Government has made all preparations for war and for the flight of natives and non-combatants. A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet in London on Friday. The bubonic plague is spreading, and the Governor of Bombay makes a gloomy speech on the outlook. There are three new cases at Oporto. Mrs. Jones and her stepson, the alleged American forgers, were arraigned at Bow Street, but were remanded. Rear Admiral Kane, who commanded the Calliope at Apia at the time of the great hurricane there, has retired from the British Navy. Thatcher, who was accused of swindling many Americans with the unclaimed-chancery-money game, has disappeared from London. Two of the Spanish officers on trial for the loss of the Cristobal Colon off Santiago July 3 last year were acquitted. Howard Gould's yacht the Niagara has been visiting northern capitals, and is to start home in a few days. Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous cricket player, is coming to this country. It is reported that Colombia's President is dying. The State authorities of Brazil have caused the arrest of Senator Ponce, the leader of the opposition. It is reported that the new French Ambassador to the United States has already been appointed. Gen. Jimenes, the leader of the Dominican revolution, landed yesterday at Puerto Plata, in Santo Domingo, and was received with enthusiasm by large crowds. The Seamen's strike in England continues. It is asserted by one side and denied by the other that the Oceanic and the Lucania are tied up. Emperor William spoke at a grand banquet at Strassburg. He said that the only reliance of the Church was on his imperil hand and toasted Alsace-Lorraine.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The battleship Kearsarge developed a speed of 17.25 knots an hour on her trial trip, though her bottom is very foul.

Ohio politicians are said to be uneasy over a report that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson intend to support Mayor Jones for Governor.

John Y. McKane died last evening at his home in Sheepshead Bay. He was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 10. He recovered temporarily, but on Monday morning his wife found him unconscious.

Page 3.

The Columbia defeated the Defender in a special race of twenty miles off Newport by 3 minutes and 11 seconds.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee completed yesterday arrangements for the coming primary election.

The Shamrock tried her sails yesterday and strengthened the good impression she created on Monday by her fine sailing qualities.

The Republican State Convention is to meet in Baltimore to-day and is expected to renominate Gov. Lowndes.

Richard Croker did not appear at the Democratic Club last night as expected and no information as to his whereabouts was made public.

Page 4.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was begun at Cleveland. Nearly 1,500 were present.

American and European capitalists have formed a company to erect a plant in Switzerland, at which locomotives will be built with American machinery.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey said that he does not expect to go to sea again, except in case of war, and that he will probably retire under the regulations.

Page 5.

The Monongahela arrived at the Capes and started for Annapolis in tow. She reports all well.

Erwin, Arbaces, Azucena, Bendoran, Ben Eder, and Peace won the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the New Yorks yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by a score of 16 runs to 5.

The second annual rifle meet at Sea Girt, N. J., was devoted to regimental team shoots, revolver contests, and continuation of individual matches.

Great interest centred yesterday in the contest for the Speedway Cup at the Empire City Trotting Club's new track. McMillan won, beating the favorite. Other events of the day aroused much enthusiasm.

Page 6.

Lawrence Marston, playwright and theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy and has taken the pauper's oath.

Page 7.

Gen. Jimenes landed at Puerto Plata yesterday and was greeted enthusiastically by large crowds.

The scarcity of steel has affected the work of the Navy Department, and the time limit on vessels under construction will have to be extended a year or more. The price of material has advanced about 35 per cent.

Prominent citizens gave their opinions yesterday regarding the drop in the price of THE TIMES on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents. They say the new policy is strictly in the line of progressive journalism. While the Illustrated Magazine will be missed, they believe, yet the added news features will, in their opinion, more than compensate for its abolishment.

Page 12.

Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, who will marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, arrived here yesterday from Europe.

The Building Code Commissioners yesterday presented to the Municipal Assembly a code of building law comprising 164 sections.

The conference between Corporation Counsel Whalen and Messrs. Rives and Shepard on the rapid transit question was postponed until to-day.

The report on State tax equalization of the Board of Tax Commissioners shows an increase for New York County of $188,753,109 as its value of taxable property, and of $9,771,176 for Kings.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper announced yesterday that everything was in readiness for the opening of the public schools of New York on Monday next. Sittings will exceed those of last year by 25,000.

The Board of Aldermen spent the greater part of its session yesterday in wrangling over small matters. The Council authorized the issue of bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, made the voyage from Cherbourg in 5 days 18 hours and 15 minutes, lowering the record over that route by 2 hours and 53 minutes.

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SENATOR PLATT IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Platt of New York arrived here this evening.

It is reported that his mission is in connection with the Carter case.

He did not register at his usual hotel, and could not be seen to-night.

Black Hawk Reported Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Black Hawk, the Chief of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, is reported to be dead. He was born ninety years ago, and was celebrated for his love of peace, having prevented his tribe from going on the warpath on many occasions. During the famous Minnesota massacre, the Chippewas and Sioux attempted to enlist Black Hawk's aid in their efforts to exterminate the whites. He not only refused the desired assistance, but prevented his whole nation from participating.

$100,000 Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Fire in the premises of the Mills Dry Dock Company to-night did $100,000 damage. The woodworking shops, engine room, and pumphouse were destroyed.

ENGLAND ON THE POINT OF WAR

Cabinet Council Has Been Summoned to Meet Friday.

TRANSVAAL READY TO FIGHT

Trucks Waiting at Every Railroad Station for Refugees.

Debate in Volksraad Fixed for Thursday—Boers Protest Against Massing British Troops on Frontier —Cartridges Sent to Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London to-day (Wednesday) from Walmer to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet Council have been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the Ministers requesting their attendance.

There is great activity at the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Colonial Office.

Numerous telegrams from South Africa arrived at the Colonial Office yesterday, (Tuesday,) but their contents have not been made public.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief, is in daily communication with the War Office, as are also Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, and Col. Hector Archibald MacDonald, Aide de Camp to the Queen.

The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry, at Devenport, notified their men last evening to prepare for departure, probably on Thursday.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.—Public anxiety shows no abatement, and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving to-night, with their books, for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the Field Cornet guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station. He advised families to group themselves, and that Superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

PRETORIA, Sept. 5.—The Volksraad today accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpellation of the Government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next.

In presenting his motion Mr. Coester referred to "the Jameson raid and other outrages and murders committed by British troops" as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declared that the Convention of 1884 did not contain the suzerainty stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic.

Other burghers supported Mr. Coester, saying that, while negotiations were proceeding, all the British colonies were offering armed assistance.

"And must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet mobilize troops. We must know why the British troops are on our borders."

The motion to wait until Thursday for the Government's reply was agreed to unanimously.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safe-guarding telegraphic communication with the Cape in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here.

A million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, capital of the British territory of Natal.

Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a laager across the frontier.

It is reported that the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has telegraphed President Krüger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

It is now believed here that Mr. Pakeman's arrest was due to a blunder on the part of the local Public Prosecutor in prematurely supposing that the climax had been reached, and therefore hastening to execute his warrants on the prearranged understanding.

A detachment of thirty Cape police has been ordered from King William's Town to Mafeking, which is in a rather unprotected condition.

The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat. Every edition of the papers is eagerly snapped up, and the general feeling is that war is not far distant. It is impossible, however, to ignore the existence of sharp divisions among the colonists for and against the Transvaal.

The newspapers protest vigorously against the delay. The Cape Town Times considers that "the best way to effect a settlement is by the presence of an army corps." The Cape Argus urges the Imperial Government to import a different tone into the negotiations, "since it is evident that President Krüger's only object now is to gain time."

The latest information is that, owing to pressure brought to bear by leading Afrikanders here, the Transvaal Government will probably agree to the proposed conference.

Official reports are being received showing that the natives of the colony and the various territories are restless.

CRISIS CONSIDERED GRAVE.

English Papers Expect Hostilities at Once—Said that the First Move of Troops Will Cause War.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times, which comments editorially upon the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet council at such an unusual period, says:

"It would be unpardonable folly to shut our eyes to the suspiciously dilatory character of President Krüger's diplomacy, and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Bullor has been selected to command the British forces should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the Government to take other steps besides the choice of a commander."

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that "the next move will be an ultimatum unless President Kruger yields." It declares that 15,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal Government can put into the field. The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received at The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Krüger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

The St. James's Gazette says: "The news concerning the crisis is very grave. We learn that three more infantry brigades have been ordered to Cape Colony, including the Gordons of Dargai fame, one battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, who fought in Crete; the Second Battalion of the Black Watch, and the Second Battalion of the Cameronians. These regiments are under orders to be ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers and men are delighted at the prospect of active service.

"In service circles war is considered absolutely certain. The Admiralty has a number of transports ready to convey troops to Cape Colony. The Boers, while procrastinating in regard to their reply, have been making every preparation for war and are contemplating raiding the Natal frontier. Laing's Neck, which is the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal, is undefended."

The War Office has issued, as usual, a denial of this report.

NO HELP FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting upon the news that the Germans in the Transvaal are forming a league to help the Boers, says:

"We fear that this offer will entice the Transvaal Government to carry their resistance against England further than is advisable."

Other influential German papers continue to warn President Kruger that he need not hope to receive the least help from Europe.

JOHN MORLEY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbroath, dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insensate example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a pirate empire, and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

Sir Henry M. Stanley's Ideas.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written a letter to a friend on the Transvaal situation, in which he declares that the only sensible course for Englishmen to take is to trust in Joseph Chamberlain, who is now on trial before the nation and the world.

"If," Sir Henry writes, "these complications and wearisome iterations and unceasing repetitions will not soon terminate they must pass to the next Government, and Mr. Chamberlain will have then proved no better than the mediocrities who make Krügerism possible.

"The British nation also is on trial before the world, and if we shrink from compelling that irascible old man in the Transvaal to deal justly with our countrymen, we shall sink below zero in the estimation of the world, and the decline of our influence and authority in South Africa will be hastened."

Wilhelmina Appeals to Victoria.

MAGDEBURG, Sept. 5.—The Magdeburg Gazette says that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria, appealing to the British sovereign to intervene in the interests of peace in South Africa.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TALKS.

Tells the Church Its Only Reliance Is on His Imperial Hand, and Toasts Alsace-Lorraine.

STRASBURG, Sept. 5.—A grand banquet was given this evening at the imperial palace, and Emperor William delivered the following address:

"Before drinking to the welfare of the Reichsland, I feel constrained to express to you the sorrow of the Empress at her inability to accompany me here. Her Majesty asks me to convey to you her hearty greetings and her sincere regrets that she is unable to fulfill her duty in visiting the local charitable institutions and adding to the comfort and happiness of their inmates.

"I had opportunity in years past, even during the lifetime of my grandfather, to study the Reichsland and to participate in the festivals and receptions which then occurred. In the last ten years of my reign I have learned more from my own observations, and I am now able with a deep emotional thankfulness to assert that the ever-growing warmth of welcome extended to me here is proof that the Reichsland realizes the benefits derived from incorporation in the German Empire. In whichever direction one looks, one sees happy intercourse, active and diligent work, and advancing development.

"Well, gentlemen, I express to you my congratulations on the conditions I have found here in the Reichsland. I honor the feelings of the elder generation which found it hard to conform to the new order of things, and I am grateful for and touched by the enthusiasm of the younger generation, the generation which has sprung up under the flag of the empire.

"Before all, however, would impress upon the Church dignitaries, who exert such a powerful influence over our people, the duty of striving in their work and of using their personal influence so that regard for the Crown and confidence in the Government may become ever and ever stronger. For, in these agitated times, when the spirit of unbelief is rampant, the Church's only hold is the imperial hand and the escutcheon of the German Empire, and I think, if I read the hearts of the Strassburgers aright, that the enthusiastic reception accorded me to-day, as well as that of yesterday at the opening of the parade, was in some measure due to the impression made upon the inhabitants of this beautiful old city by the splendid appearance of the armed sons of this country, renewing their confidence that, sub umbra alarum [under the shadow of the wings] of the German Eagle, the Reichsland is secured against all dangers. Therefore, I raise my glass and drink to the welfare of the Reichsland, in the hope that it may long continue to enjoy unalloyed peace for quiet and rapid development.

"What lies in my power to maintain and rule my country in peace, that will I do, and you may trust me that you shall reap some of the benefits. Long live Alsace-Lorraine! Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

DEWEY'S TANTALUS CUP.

Presented by a Western City—No One Can Drink Out of It, as the Figure of Fame Is in the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—According to Dr. D. Percy Hickling of this city, who has just returned to Washington from Europe, and who lunched with Admiral Dewey at Leghorn, the troubles from which the cartoonists have represented the Admiral as suffering in consequence of his popularity are real.

Dr. Hickling and his wife were shown one of the presents which have been lavished on the Admiral by his countrymen, a beautiful loving cup, with three handles and a tank inside big enough to hold three or four quarts. On one side, between the handles, is a figure of Fame, with arms outstretched. The whole party admired it, but the Admiral watched them with a fatigued expression. "Take a drink out of it," he said dispiritedly when everybody had used up the English language in praising it.

Dr. Hickling bravely seized the cup and tried to follow the Admiral's advice, only to be smitten on the right cheek by the outstretched fist of Fame. He turned the other cheek, in Scriptural fashion, with the same result. One after another of the party tried to drink out of the tantalizing vessel, which was twisted and turned in every direction, but the ingenuity of the whole party was unequal to devising any attitude in which the pugilistic propensities of Fame could be avoided. Finally they gave it up.

This cup was presented by the enthusiastic people of a Western city. How many similar exasperating tributes of affection the Admiral has he did not say. Dr. Hickling says Admiral Dewey is looking forward to his return with a schoolboy's eagerness, but with a real dread of the festivities in which he is to play the leading part. Perhaps he fears more misdirected efforts of patriotism like the Western loving cup.

LOWEST RATES TO CHICAGO
given by Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. Through vestibuled coaches and sleepers. Café service. No smoke; no dust on Lackawanna.—Adv.

JONES MAY WIN IN OHIO.

Reported that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson Will Support Him—McLean Not Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Ex-Congressman Vincent A. Taylor of Ohio said to-day that much uneasiness existed in Ohio political circles over a report that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson intended to support Mayor Jones for Governor, or else to make a deal with McLean in return for votes for their local ticket. The labor troubles, he said, would be an important factor in the campaign; they affected not merely Cleveland, but the whole State. The present indications were that these troubles would help Jones, but it was too early to say so definitely.

"A good many Republicans and Democrats," he said, "are carrying Jones petitions, and he is getting support from a better class of citizens than is supposed outside of Ohio. Only last week three members of the Cleveland Board of Elections, including members of both parties, resigned their offices to support him. McLean's nomination also has helped Jones. He would have had no chance if Kilbourne had been nominated."

Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but is out of politics. Representative Weaver of the same State said to-day that he did not believe McLean would get the full party vote, because the platform repelled Democrats who were opposed to free silver. There was no disaffection, he said, in the Republican ranks, and Ohio had not known in fifteen years such prosperity as she was now enjoying. All the manufactories are running to the full limit, and many of them are refusing orders. In Springfield, his native city, not a factory was idle and not a man lacked employment.

BOSTON WOMEN MUST BEWARE

Crusade Started by a New Police Commissioner to Keep Them Off the Streets at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A crusade against women who have no apparent means of livelihood is on. It started with the appointment, three months ago, by Gov. Wolcott of Harry Adams, a bank cashier, to the Police Commission. Mr. Adams pledged himself to purify Boston to the best of his ability.

Last week there was a great shake-up in the Police Department. Six Captains, thirty-six Sergeants and Lieutenants, and as many more patrolmen were transferred. To rid the city of night walkers," was the order. From Saturday night till Monday night there was a great harvest, 473 arrests being made, and many resorts cleaned out. Never before in the history of the Municipal Court was there such an amount of business transacted as to-day. Seventy-three women had been locked up from Saturday night till Tuesday morning. The corridors of the Court House were packed with a motley collection of humanity all day. The Judges disposed of the cases as promptly as possible, but when night came there were many which had to go over.

It was acknowledged by the police that there was no law that prevented a woman walking on Washington Street after 9 o'clock. "But by an unwritten law we took in all women unescorted after that hour," they said.

There is no knowing to what extent this crusade will be carried, but it is safe to say no woman should be on the street without an escort after bedtime unless she desires to risk arrest.

ALLEGED AMERICAN FORGERS.

English Court Awaits Extradition Papers for the Wilkesbarre Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Jones and her stepson of Wilkesbarre, Penn., appeared at Bow Street Police Court this morning. The extradition papers on the charge of forgery not having arrived from America, both were remanded until Tuesday.

Their attorney applied for money from the amount found in the prisoners' possession, but as the money is supposed to be the proceeds of forgery, the request was refused.

KILLED BY STRONG CIGARS.

Denver Attorney, Once with Robert T. Lincoln, Dies in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Thomas J. Drum, a Denver attorney, died at Mercy Hospital Sunday from smoking too many strong cigars. He was sixty-two years old. He had been unconscious for three weeks, and during that time opiates were used to deaden the pain accompanying a cancer.

Mr. Drum was attacked last February and determined to come to Chicago to consult specialists. They decided that his tongue, tonsils, and palate must be taken out. He was born in Galena, Ill., and at one time was associated with Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago in the practice of law.

LUMBER SYNDICATE IN MAINE.

The Machias Lumber Company Absorbs Several Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MACHIAS, Me., Sept. 5.—The long talked of lumber syndicate in the Machias Valley is now practically accomplished, the first contracts of sale having been signed, and it is expected that the new company will begin business in a short time. It will be known as the Machias Lumber Company and will have for its President Wellman Hall, the Boston lumber merchant and former reform Mayor of Cambridge. John Irwin of Duxbury, Mass., will be its Treasurer.

The mills in the deal are the Holway & Ames and three-fifths of Holway, Sullivan & Co.'s mill. Several large tracts of timber land are included, as well as the Machias boom property. Cornelius Sullivan of Whitneyville is the only prominent operator on the river who has refused to come into the syndicate.

METHODS OF QUININE TRUST.

Has the Market at Its Mercy—Java Planters to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In a report on cinchona bark and quinine in Java, Consul Everett at Batavia draws a vivid picture of the way in which the trust has obtained control of the island. The syndicate has a stock of cinchona, and when it wants to depress prices all it has to do is to bid low at the auctions, and, in case the importers do not care to give up their bark at such low prices, to make up the deficiency from its own stock. When the shipments from Java are large, as in the last two months, the syndicate knows that the supply of bark in the Amsterdam market is increasing so fast that importers will have to sell for what they can get in two or three months, and the trust quietly fills up its stock again at bottom prices.

At the auction on May 4 the price of the unit was depressed from 4½ to 3½ cents. The trust had been waiting for this, and, thanks to the heavy shipments of March and April, the planters and importers were completely at its mercy. The London quinine market, which was formerly very animated with plenty of speculation, has lost all its spirit. "This killing of speculation," said Consul Everett, "is what the trust wants. The genuine demand for quinine has so increased latterly that the production of cinchona would hardly cover it even if Java were to send 900,000 Dutch pounds a month. If speculation were to intervene and help, the trust would cease to be master of the situation."

Consul Everett says, in speaking of the methods used by the trust to prevent the erection of local factories in Java: "Machinery came here mysteriously damaged, bolts and fittings were tampered with, and orders were strangely delayed and filled unsatisfactorily. Even now I understand that the factories encounter unnecessary delay whenever they have occasion to order new supplies from Europe." He says that the Java factories are in great danger of having to close. Planters have held a meeting in the town of Bandong and have resolved to fight the trust.

JOHN Y. M'KANE IS DEAD

Passed Away at His Home in Sheepshead Bay in the Evening.

SEIZED WITH PARALYSIS AUG. 10

Recovered Temporarily, but on Monday Morning His Wife Found Him Unconscious—His Career.

John Y. McKane died last evening at his home, Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The cause of death was given by the family physician, Dr. J. O. F. Hill, as embolism of the brain, which produced paralysis. Contributary ailments were acute indigestion, Bright's disease, and fatty degeneration of the heart and blood vessels.

Mr. McKane had been unconscious since 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. At 6 o'clock yesterday Dr. Hill, who had been at his patient's bedside constantly since 7 o'clock Monday morning, saw that death was nearing, and he summoned the members of the family. Those present were Mrs. McKane and her two sons, George and Ira, with their wives; Mrs. Sumner and Miss Nostrand, sisters-in-law of Mr. McKane, and his brother-in-law, William Nostrand, and his wife; the doctor, and two trained nurses.

Mr. McKane's last moments were calm and seemingly painless. His sixteen-year-old daughter Fannie and his mother, who is ninety years old, were prostrated with grief, and the doctor thought it best that they should not be present at the last moments. About an hour after the death of Mr. McKane his widow was overcome, and Dr. Hill was recalled to the house. She is believed to be in a very critical condition. On this account only partial arrangements for the funeral had been made last night. It is probable, however, that the services will be held on Friday in the Methodist Church at Sheepshead Bay which the family attends. Mr. McKane was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and lodges to which he belonged will be represented at the funeral.

Mr. McKane was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 10 last while at Coney Island, where he was superintending the rebuilding of some of his houses which were destroyed by the fire that recently swept over that resort. He was ill for about a week and then returned to his business at Coney Island. He suffered a slight relapse on Aug. 28, but last Saturday he visited Coney Island, and his family and friends thought that he had permanently recovered. When his wife went to his bedroom last Monday morning at 6 o'clock to call him she found him unconscious.

Drs. Hill and John A. McCorkle of Brooklyn succeeded in reviving Mr. McKane slightly. At 10 o'clock he was seized with a fit of choking, and gradually became worse until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, when he lost consciousness.

John Y. McKane was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on Aug. 10, 1841. His parents came to this country while he was an infant and settled in what was then the farming community of Sheepshead Bay. The son got a smattering of an education at the village school, and at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder in Gravesend.

Young McKane worked hard, saved his money, and earned the good-will of the community by his sober habits and thriftiness. After his apprenticeship he became a builder and contractor on his own account. It was in the management of gangs of men in this work that he developed the qualities which afterward made him the autocrat of the town.

McKane's numerous offices enabled him to assure lawbreakers immunity from interference and to persecute those who dared oppose his will. He could inaugurate local legislation, pass it, award contracts, and audit bills. He made and unmade citizens, and turned the vote of the town to whatever party pleased his purposes. Whether the election was local or general and whether he chose to act as a Democrat or as a Republican, the vote was always overwhelmingly McKane's way.

McKane's downfall came as the result of his conduct in the election of 1893, when his vaulting ambition overreached itself. That was the year when Charles A. Schieren was the reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court. In that campaign the leaders of the reform movement determined that there should be a fair count in Gravesend. McKane controlled about 2,700 votes, whereas it was known that there were not over 1,700 legal voters in the town. McKane and his Inspectors refused to give the public access to the suspected registry lists, and when Mr. Gaynor sent men to the Gravesend City Hall a few days before the election to copy the lists they were set upon by McKane's henchmen, some of them knocked down and beaten and others locked up on trumped-up charges.

On the morning of the election a party of representative citizens of Brooklyn, including ministers, lawyers, brokers, and merchants, all active workers in the reform movement, went to Gravesend to serve as watchers at the polls. McKane and his followers had heard of their coming and lay in wait for them. When the Brooklyn party reached the vicinity of the Town Hall they were attacked by McKane's mob and some of them severely hurt. The party was dispersed and driven out of the town, never getting near the polls. When one of its members attempted to serve an injunction on McKane, forbidding the holding of the election because of the failure to make public the registry lists, he exclaimed, "Injunctions don't go here!" a remark afterward widely quoted.

McKane was indicted for willfully, maliciously, and feloniously procuring the concealment of the registry lists and refusing to allow them to be copied. The trial began on Jan. 22, 1894, and attracted attention all over the country. It resulted in McKane's conviction, and, on Feb. 19, 1894, he was sentenced by Justice Willard Bartlett to imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing for six years. Efforts to secure a stay failed, and on March 1, 1894, he entered the prison. Afterward, his conviction was confirmed by the Court of Appeals of the State, and collaterally by the United States Supreme Court.

THATCHER GONE FROM LONDON.

Unclaimed Chancery Money Schemer Escapes Arrest by Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—As was surmised, Thatcher, of unclaimed chancery money fame, has disappeared. Wilson & Wallis, solicitors for the American claimants, became convinced that Thatcher was a fraud and laid the whole case before the Treasury authorities. They examined the papers, and the Americans who had come across to press the case and decided to prosecute Thatcher for obtaining money by fraud.

This morning a constable visited Thatcher's lodgings and found him gone. The matter is now out of the hands of the Americans. When caught, Thatcher will be prosecuted criminally. There is not the slightest chance of the American claimants getting a dollar, but Thatcher's career is ended.

ENGINE MOVES A STATION.

Pulled Large Building One-third of a Mile in Four Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—There is a small station near this city on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, in Campbell County, Ky., named California. Since the station was built by the railroad company the town has "grown away" from where the trains stop. The railroad station was about one-third of a mile out of town this morning. To-night it is within two minutes' walk of the Post Office and every store in California, for, the town failing to build toward the station, the railroad company moved the station into the town.

The building is 60 by 25 feet and one story high. Foreman McGee was detailed to superintend the moving, and, with a gang of twenty men, armed with jackscrews and rollers, pushed the station over on the track. Huge iron shoes were fixed under the structure, and an engine was then hitched on, the rails were greased between the engine and the building. In exactly four minutes the station was conveyed one-third of a mile, and men were pushing and rolling it on the new foundation that had been prepared for it. The work of changing the location of the station from start to finish occupied but one hour and fifty minutes.

KEARSARGE IS VERY FAST.

Shows a Speed of 17.25 Knots an Hour on Her Builders' Trial, Though Her Bottom Is Very Foul.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 5.—The battleship Kearsarge is the fastest vessel of her class in the United States Navy. She went out on her trial trip this morning, leaving the shipyard at 6 o'clock, and returned this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with all colors flying, and a broom, the symbol of victory on the water, nailed at each masthead.

She had attained a speed of 17.25 knots an hour. This is .05 greater than the speed made by the Alabama, which went out drawing not twenty feet of water and with a displacement of more than 2,000 tons less than she will carry when finished, while the Kearsarge was covered with a year's foul growth on her bottom, drew over twenty-two feet of water, and carried almost all her dead weight. Capt. W. M. Folger, who will command the Kearsarge, and General Superintendent Walter A. Post of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, both expressed themselves as more than pleased with the result of the builders' trial. The vessel's performance exceeded their expectations as well as those of all of the other officials on board. It was not expected that she would make more than the contract speed with her bottom so foul.

Superintendent Post confidently expects the Kearsarge to develop a speed of 18 knots on her official trial trip, which will take place about Oct. 1. The naval officers and builders agree that for speed she will be nearer the class of the eighteen-knotters Missouri, Maine, and Ohio, now building, than the sixteen-knot battleships with which the contract places her. In another month the company may add another feather to its cap as a result of the trial trip of the Kentucky, which is an exact duplicate of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge will leave here the latter part of this month for New York to be docked, after which she will go on her official trial trip.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Sermons for Children on Nyack Heights — Pastor of Near-by Churches Invited to a Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 5.—The weather to-day has been splendid at the Christian Alliance Convention on Nyack Heights, the atmosphere being clear and refreshing on the mountain top. In his morning sermon, which began at 11 o'clock, Dr. Simpson became more animated than usual as he talked of the power of the Holy Ghost. "I tell you, beloved," said he, "drink of the Holy Spirit. My throat gets bigger as I drink of it, and I can hold more and more. I found at first that there were corners of my heart where the Spirit didn't penetrate. I used to smoke, and found smoking was not good for the Holy Spirit, so I gave up my mouth to God as well as my heart."

This afternoon the children, about three hundred in number, of Dr. Louis Klopsch's Christian Herald Children's Home marched to the meeting in the Alliance Tabernacle, and were addressed by Dr. Henry Wilson of New York City. The children were brought from New York by Dr. Klopsch, who has them quartered in the laundry and carriage houses formerly connected with the Prospect House, which was burned a little over a year ago. The ground adjoins the Alliance property on the north side. After the service the children marched back from the Tabernacle.

The Alliance to-day issued invitations to all the resident pastors of the Nyack churches and their families to join with the Alliance workers in a social reception on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of the Berachah Home, on the hillside, below the college premises. The object of this reception, as stated in the invitations, is "to bring the Alliance convention into close touch with the pastors and people of Nyack." After the reception the whole party is to proceed to the Gospel tent and join in a religious service.

A large number of the Alliance people held a divine healing service in the Berachah Home at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There are a number of invalids at Berachah, where they say they have come to be cured by prayer. The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur conducted the meeting, and told the invalids that God promised to cure the body as well as the soul. He read several selections from the Bible to convince his hearers of this. A largely attended meeting was held in the Gospel tent this evening.

REAR ADMIRAL KANE RETIRES.

Commanded the Calliope at Apia at the Time of the Hurricane.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Rear Admiral Kane, well known in America as the Captain of the Calliope, which in 1889 steamed out of Apia in the teeth of the terrible hurricane which destroyed the American squadron, has voluntarily retired from the navy.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

State Department Hopeful of Ending the Long Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Alaska boundary dispute is in a fair way for settlement. Were it not for the perversity of certain Canadian officials in upsetting arrangements just made, on the point of final ratification, the State Department authorities would now regard the controversy as over.

To all appearances, a satisfactory settlement is in sight. This has been the outlook for some time, but the department officials have desired to have as little as possible said of it, on account of the unfortunate effect on the other side of the line of too much publicity being given to diplomatic negotiations. With the final settlement of this question will doubtless come the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

WIFE PATIENT FOR 25 YEARS.

Had Her Husband Arrested on Silver Wedding Day for Non-Support.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Joseph McCormick and his wife celebrated their silver wedding to-day by appearing in the Sheffield Avenue Police Court, the wife prosecuting her husband for alleged desertion and non-support.

"In all our twenty-five years of married life," said she, "Joseph has never been a good kind husband. He won't work, and I have to take in washing to support him and my children."

The recreant husband was fined $25 and sent to Bridwell in default of payment.

A "Provident Tramp" Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—That favorite creation of playwrights and humorists, the provident tramp, really exists, or did exist. He was known as "Kid" Smith, and was killed several days ago by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Charles Kerr of Baltimore came here to-day in search of information about the man who, she says, was her brother. John L. Smith. He was a typical tramp, but he carried a life insurance policy and had a bank account.

Sampson Wants to be Relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—In an interview to-day Rear Admiral Sampson confirmed the report that he had asked to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron after the Dewey reception at New York. The Admiral said: "I some time ago asked Secretary Long to relieve me of the command of the squadron after the reception to Admiral Dewey, but the Secretary has not yet fixed a definite time when my relief shall be ordered."

MONARCHS ASKED TO AID DREYFUS

Telegrams Sent by M. Labori to the Kaiser and King Humbert.

URGED TO FURNISH WITNESSES

The Testimony of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi Desired.

Intimated that the Powers Concerned Have Expressed Willingness to Provide Evidence — Officers Told to Leave Rennes.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—The diplomatic side of the Dreyfus affair has taken a sensational turn. Maitre Labori to-night wired on his own responsibility the German Emperor and the King of Italy, begging them to release Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, respectively, from their oath of professional secrecy.

Col. Jouaust is ready to adjourn the court-martial for the time necessary for the attendance of these witnesses. The excitement is intense here owing to the startling developments sprung on the court to-day.

Commandant Carrière's intimation concerning the production of the documents alleged

probable, Du Paty de Clam's testimony leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

It is reported this evening that the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, has sent orders to the Generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions and not to be present during the pleadings. They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. Gen. Mercier, being on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Gens. Roget, Gonse, and de Boisdeffre must go. These orders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the Generals, accompanied probably by serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the courtroom while the Judges are deliberating as to their verdict and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influence.

The courtroom was crowded to-day and numerous applicants for admission were turned away. Public interest is heightening immensely as the trial draws to a close. It is astonishing what a large proportion of women forms the audience, their smart costumes and gay colors enlivening the appearance of the chamber. The journalists, who themselves have to encounter serious obstacles in order to get admission, often find their places invaded by women, who apparently pass all barriers with very little difficulty.

CERNUSCHI DID NOT TESTIFY.

Examination of the New Accuser of Dreyfus Postponed Until To-day—M. Trarieux for the Defense.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Cernuschi, the political refugee and reputed scion of Servian royalty, who appeared yesterday before the Dreyfus court-martial as a witness for the prosecution, was not examined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors to-day. The examination of the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Capt. Cuignet at yesterday's sitting occupied the greater part of to-day's secret session of the court.

When the open session of the court-martial began M. Labori presented a formal application to the court for an order upon Major Carriere, the Government Commissary, to request that interested foreign Governments, through diplomatic channels, communicate to the court various documents relating to the bordereau. M. Labori explained the purpose of the application by citing the fact that the court was now in an extremely delicate situation, and added that he had pointed out to Major Carriere that he deemed it necessary to summon Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi as witnesses. M. Labori said he thought this step would worry nobody and that it was in conformity with precedents.

Major Carriere replied that he did not think the Government could ask another Government for the restoration of documents. He suggested that the defense should obtain and submit the papers semi-officially to the court. He saw no objection to hearing Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi if they consented to come.

M. Paleologue said that, while M. Labori's request appeared quite logical and just, there were diplomatic considerations which made it inadmissible for the Government to take such initiative as was proposed by counsel for the defense.

COURT POSTPONES DECISION.

Col. Jouaust said the court would decide the matter later, and meanwhile proceed with the taking of evidence.

The first witness who was called to the bar to-day was the reporter Basset, whom the Matin sent to London to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Col. Sandherr, who was then chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. The order, Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the General Staff, who Esterhazy afterward said was Capt. Dreyfus.

Major Carriere here burst out with an extraordinary protest against Major Esterhazy's insinuations against Col. Sandherr.

"I protest," he cried, "in the name and memory of Col. Sandherr against the insinuations introduced against him."

M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled "a ridiculous pretension."

M. Labori then called upon Gen. Roget to testify regarding letters he had received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of the trial.

Gen. Roget to-day looked the ghost of his former assertive self. His face was careworn and showed little of that fighting spirit which first characterized his appearance upon the stage. He replied that he only opened one letter from Major Esterhazy, which he had forwarded to Col. Jouaust. Gen. Roget added that he had declined to receive other letters.

M. Labori then asked Col. Jouaust to have the letters read. Col. Jouaust at first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that the President of the court-martial after wrangling awhile gave way and consented that the letters should be read later. Col. Jouaust explained that he opposed the reading of the letters because they only contained personal attacks upon various parties and would only lead to a prolongation of the trial.

Gen. Roget then read the one Esterhazy letter which he admitted having opened. In this letter Major Esterhazy said he could not prove the existence of the alleged syndicate organized in the interest of Dreyfus, and complained that the General Staff had refused to give him a fair hearing.

NO FAITH IN ESTERHAZY.

M. Labori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the General Staff had made use of Major Esterhazy, even after he was known to be unreliable. Gen. Roget said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowal to be of any value.

M. Labori sought to question Gen. Roget more closely on his statement that none of the Generals of the General Staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Col. Jouaust declined to allow further discussion. This led to another scene between the President of the court-martial and counsel for the defense, M. Labori declaring that Gen. Roget, who came more as a public prosecutor than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

A little later M. Labori pushed the question on Gen. Billot on what is known as the liberating document.

Gen. Zurlinden then came upon the platform, dressed in the uniform of his rank and with his inseparable eyeglass. He spoke a few words respecting the General Staff's belief in Major Esterhazy.

M. Demange asked Gen. Roget his opinion of Major Esterhazy.

"I have an absolute conviction," replied Gen. Roget, amid cries of "Oh!" from the audience, "that Major Esterhazy is a stranger to treason."

Gen. Roget then delivered a short discourse in reply to the statement of M. des Fonds-Lamothe on Saturday that the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," showed that Dreyfus could not be the author of the bordereau. Gen. Roget maintained that M. Lamothe was wrong.

Capt. Dreyfus arose and in a clear voice emphatically insisted that the circular of May 17, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the manoeuvres was written in the clearest language, which the court would see if it were read. He reiterated that he had never asked to go to the manoeuvres, for he was absolutely convinced that such a request would not be granted.

M. Deffes, a reporter for Le Temps, testified that he saw Major Esterhazy in London, and that the latter confessed that he was the author of the bordereau. The witness added that he raised the question of the letters of Mme. Boulancy and brought away the impression that Esterhazy wrote the "Uhlan" letter.

M. TRARIEUX'S TELLING SPEECH.

M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, was the next witness called. He made a long deposition in favor of Dreyfus, reviewing the history of the case and his own part in connection therewith. M. Trarieux is an excellent speaker, with a good presence. He has iron-gray hair and mustache, and a clear, resonant voice, which could be heard outside the courtroom.

M. Trarieux's deposition closed the public session. He made a very telling speech, describing how his original belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken and then completely changed to conviction of innocence by subsequent developments and the noble conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate. The letters exchanged between Gen. Gonse and Lieut. Col. Picquart also strengthened his conviction. M. Trarieux spoke of the machinations against Picquart. He said he accused nobody. He believed, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux recounted a conversation with a foreign Ambassador, who declared, in a tone of the greatest sincerity, that Dreyfus never had relations with him or with any officer of his country, while, the Ambassador added, he possessed documents proving the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Trarieux delivered a very impressive passage, recalling the execution of the English Admiral Byng on the charge of treason, who was afterward found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen might well dread to have such a bloodstain upon their history as, through the execution of Admiral Byng, mars the history of England. M. Trarieux said that Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet were wrong in the conclusion they had drawn from the correspondents of Agents "A." and "B." that Dreyfus was guilty. He reiterated that the Ambassador to whom he had previously referred had affirmed that Major Esterhazy was the traitor, and the former Minister of Justice declared in an emphatic tone which made a deep impression upon his hearers that no parallel ought to be drawn between a model officer like Dreyfus and Major Esterhazy, who had not even the soul of a Frenchman.

M. Trarieux, on alluding to the bordereau, was interrupted by Major Carriere, who said that while he opposed direct official application to foreign Governments for documents mentioned in the bordereau, yet, if by a side wind the documents could be produced, he certainly would be personally very much pleased.

This is practically an invitation to Germany to volunteer to communicate the documents in question.

NEW ASPECT OF THE CASE.

At the conclusion of M. Trarieux's testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defense, and which apparently made an impression upon the Judges, the court-martial went behind closed doors and examined the secret espionage dossier. The court also deliberated upon M. Labori's request that application be made to Germany for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application, on the ground that the court was incompetent to invite the Government to take diplomatic steps to obtain the documents in question. It was also decided to hear M. Cernuschi behind closed doors to-morrow.

EXPLANATORY.—The introduction of M. Cernuschi as a witness for the Government presents an entirely new aspect of the case. Soon after the Court of Cassation delivered its judgment granting Dreyfus a new trial Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military attaché with whom it is alleged Dreyfus had treasonable relations, and Col. Panizzardi, the Italian attaché, offered their services to the defense. The offer was refused on the ground that the introduction of these officers would tend morally to prejudice the case of the defense before the people of France. The appearance of M. Cernuschi, an Austrian officer, as a witness for the prosecution has removed any scruples that the counsel for Dreyfus possessed against calling foreign officers.

On several occasions both the attachés have unofficially declared that they did not know Dreyfus, and that they had had dealings with Esterhazy. The most convincing of their declarations appeared in Le Siecle of March 25, 1898; it was a letter dated Berne, and was signed "Un Diplomate." It was inspired by Panizzardi, for the Italian attaché has since acknowledged this to be so. It states in the most positive fashion possible that on the first rumors in October, 1894, of the arrest of a French officer charged with treason, Col. Schwarzkoppen said to Panizzardi, "I am afraid my man has been caught. What a fool!" (Je crois que mon homme s'est laissé pincer; l'imbecile!) But when on Nov. 1 La Libre Parole announced that the accused was a Jewish officer, Schwarzkoppen said to his friend, "It was a false alarm; it is not my man."

Later on, but before the Dreyfus court-martial, he obtained the leave of the German Emperor to inform the French Government that he had had no dealings whatsoever with Dreyfus. Finally, when the facsimile of the bordereau was published in Le Matin on Nov. 10, 1896, Col. Schwarzkoppen at once recognized the handwriting of Esterhazy, and said to Col. Panizzardi: "My man is caught, it is his handwriting." When Esterhazy was publicly pronounced, in 1897, to be the writer of the bordereau Col. Schwarzkoppen resigned his post in Paris.—Editor THE TIMES.

LABORI'S PREAMBLE AND MOTION.

The following is a detailed report of to-day's proceedings:

The open sitting was resumed at 8 o'clock, when M. Labori submitted a preamble and motion in the following terms:

"As I had the honor to announce yesterday, I beg to submit to the court-martial the following conclusions:

"May it please the Court, in view of the fact that at its sitting on Monday, Sept. 4, the President of the court-martial, by virtue of his discretion and power, called as a witness Eugene de Cernuschi, a former Lieutenant of cavalry in the Austrian army, residing at 37 Rue Chambon, Paris, who represented, notably, that Dreyfus had been signalled to him not only by the chief of a department in the Foreign Office of a Central European power, but also by an officer of the Headquarters Staff of another Central European power, as an informer in the service of foreign nations; and, considering that the intervention in such circumstances of a former officer of a foreign army against the French officer renders necessary that the defense abandon the reserve they have hitherto imposed upon themselves, and move for the communication to the court of the documents enumerated in the papers called the bordereau, and of which communication to the court will be of such nature as to prove in a striking manner the innocence of the accused with regard to allegations which cannot entirely or immediately be refuted except by official documents, I therefore move that the Government Commissioner request the Government to ask the powers or powers concerned through diplomatic channels for communication of the documents enumerated in the paper called the bordereau."

After reading the above M. Labori proceeded to inform the court that he did not intend to develop conclusions which in themselves were sufficient. "I am well aware," said counsel, "that we are face to face with a peculiarly delicate situation; but as I have no control over decisions of the court with regard to the conclusions I have the honor to submit, I beg to state that I have notified the Government Commissioner to name Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi as witnesses whom I consider necessary to call before the court-martial at Rennes if they are willing to testify before it. I beg to point out that it is only now and for exceptional reasons that we are obliged to have recourse to the testimony of foreign officers. I add that in view of present circumstances there is nothing in this course that can cause anxiety. It is in conformity with precedent. The moment is very near when truth and light are about to break forth showing the innocence of the accused."

MAJOR CARRIERE OBJECTS.

Major Carriere replied: 'We cannot prejudge the issue of a trial in the conclusions submitted by M. Labori. One point seems to be extremely delicate. These conclusions amount to a request that the Court instruct the Government Commissioner to ask the French Government to submit to a foreign Government, through diplomatic channels, a request for the production of documents which are peculiarly non-diplomatic and possess little official character. Therefore this mission imposed upon the French Government is of a very delicate kind. I do not know if the Government Commissioner is qualified to perform such a function. Certainly the diplomatic point of view seems to me morally and materially impossible. I cannot conceive of one Government addressing to another such a request. I think the end now in view cannot be attained. The defense, which has powerful means behind it, might obtain these documents in a semi-official manner, but I think there are reasons to believe the Government cannot undertake such a mission. I make all reservations, then, in this respect.

"As regards notification to me of the names of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, I see no reason why the gentlemen should not be examined by the court if they care to attend. The court will determine what course will be taken with regard to the request presented by the defense concerning documents to be obtained abroad. This seems to me beyond our jurisdiction. The court will judge. I beg the President to retire with the Judges to a private room and decide the question."

EXPLANATORY.—It is now an open secret that these documents, which are in Esterhazy's handwriting, are in the archives of the German War Office in Berlin. They are notes concerning the hydro-penumatic brake or buffers of the 120-millimeter gun, a new plan of placing outpost troops, a modification of artillery formations, the Madagascar campaign of 1894-5, and extracts from the field firing artillery manual issued by the French War Office March 14, 1894. These documents are those enumerated in the bordereau.—Editor THE TIMES.

SERIOUS DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

M. Paleologue, the representative of the Foreign Office, supported Major Carriere's views. He said: "I understand perfectly the importance the defense attaches to the production of the documents enumerated in the bordereau, seeing that the whole case turns upon them. But if the request of the accused appears to be based upon logic and justice, it seems inadmissible from a diplomatic point of view. Considerations of the highest order are opposed to the Government taking the initiative it is requested to take with regard to a foreign power."

Col. Jouaust promised that the court would announce its decision later.

Serge Basset, the first witness called to-day, testified that the Matin sent him to London on five occasions to interview Major Esterhazy, who furnished a mass of interesting information concerning the Headquarters Staff. Esterhazy declared that he was not the author of the bordereau, though the witness did not believe him. Esterhazy complained bitterly of the Generals, who, he said, had thrown him overboard, adding that there was nothing left for him but to blow out his brains. The witness advised against suicide, and urged Esterhazy to the utmost endeavor to reveal the truth and the part he had played. Finally, while walking in Piccadilly, Major Esterhazy said to the witness point blank:

"Well, Ribon, [the witness's pseudonym,] I am going to tell you what nobody knows. It is I who am the author of the bordereau. I wrote it in 1894 at the request of my friend Sandherr. There was a traitor at headquarters, Dreyfus, whom Sandherr told me they wanted to catch. I did not hesitate to do what I was asked."

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy's confession appeared in Le Matin on July 17 last. He had previously made a similar confession to a representative of The London Observer, which appeared in that paper Sept. 25, 1898. On June 1, 1899, he also made a confession and signed it in the office of The Daily Chronicle. Having received a stipulated sum for his document, he went over to the office of The London Times and sold a confession there, where it appeared simultaneously with The Chronicle article.

In the last interview that Mr. Bassett had with Esterhazy, the latter went further than he had gone on previous occasions. He repeated that he had written the bordereau at the orders of the late Col. Sandherr, but also intimated that the text of the bordereau had been based on actual documents that had disappeared from the War Office.—Editor THE TIMES.

ESTERHAZY'S STATEMENTS.

M. Basset added that, with Esterhazy's consent, he had each of Esterhazy's statements verified, Esterhazy saying he had decided to make the avowals because he was disgusted with his abandonment by the Generals. In conclusion, the witness referred to offers of money to Esterhazy.

Lieut. Col. Brongniart, a member of the court-martial, asked: "Did Esterhazy tell you Dreyfus was guilty?"

M. Basset—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—The two statements of Esterhazy are incompatible?

M. Basset—It is not for me to reconcile them.

EXPLANATORY.—The two statements of Esterhazy that he wrote the bordereau and that Dreyfus was guilty of treason form actually the only legal basis on which the court-martial can convict the prisoner. The judgment of the Court of Cassation established the fact that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau, and presented this issue, and only this issue, before the Judges in Rennes: Did Dreyfus treasonably communicate the documents therein enumerated?

Not one of the leaders of the Dreyfusards believe that Sandherr ordered Esterhazy to commit the forgery. In support of their statement they make use of arguments similar to those used by the Generals, that any officer who would have given such an order would have been both a knave and an imbecile.

The Sandherr part of Esterhazy's confession has been discredited several times by Du Paty de Clam and other officers of the General Staff, who have unhesitatingly declared that prior to the arrival of the bordereau at the War Office toward the last of August, 1894, no suspicion whatever was attached to Dreyfus. The indictment, while pointing out the alleged irregular habits of Capt. Dreyfus at the War Office, confirms this.—Editor THE TIMES.

CARRIERE DEFENDS SANDHERR.

Major Carrière was invited to express his opinion, and said: "There is much to say, but I prefer to remain silent. I have made it a rule not to enter into discussion with witnesses, but, as M. Basset states that Major Esterhazy asserted that Col. Sandherr told him to write the bordereau, I, on behalf of Col. Sandherr's memory, protest against such insinuations. He was incapable of such an order."

M. Labori—I hope this protest is not addressed to the defense.

Major Carrière—It is not addressed to counsel for the defense; it is addressed to the man who was capable of launching such a statement.

M. Labori—Does M. Basset know that Major Esterhazy addressed letters to Gen. Roget?

M. Basset—I do not know.

M. Labori—Gen. Roget, perhaps, will tell us.

Gen. Roget—I did receive a letter from Major Esterhazy in August, and informed the President of the court-martial of the fact, asking him to make what use he liked of it. I refused to open further letters as soon as I recognized Esterhazy's handwriting.

On M. Labori asking to see the letter, Col. Jouaust said he would not put the letter in evidence, because it contained only abuse and recriminations.

As M. Labori protested, Gen. Roget said he had handed all the letters to the President of the court-martial, because he did not wish to be compromised by Esterhazy, which was evidently the latter's intention.

Col. Jouaust said he had not included Esterhazy's letters in the evidence because he did not wish the proceedings to be unduly protracted, but, as the defense insisted, the letters would be produced.

Gen. Roget offered to read the first of Major Esterhazy's letters, in which Esterhazy offered to prove the existence of a Dreyfus syndicate. The writer complained that the General Staff refused to hear or accept information he had obtained.

Major Carrière said he also had received numerous letters from Major Esterhazy, which he had never read.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Roget consider the confessions of Esterhazy valid?

Gen. Roget—No; all versions given by Esterhazy are quite incorrect. He is an impostor concerning whom I prefer to express no opinion.

ESTERHAZY A MAN OF STRAW.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Roget consider Esterhazy a man of straw?

Gen. Roget—I have no proof of the fact, but I am inclined to believe he is.

M. Labori—Was he a straw man in 1894?

Gen. Roget—No, I do not think so.

M. Labori—When, do you think, did he first contemplate playing the part?

Gen. Roget—I have made no investigation on that point. Contrary to Esterhazy's assertions, the Generals of the Headquarters Staff had no relations with him.

EXPLANATORY.—It is true that the Generals of the War Office did not at first personally communicate with Esterhazy when it was decided to protect him in the Autumn of 1897. They left the matter entirely in the hands of Du Paty de Clam, who received his orders direct from Gen. de Boisdeffre. When it was found necesary to have Esterhazy appear before a court-martial, however, they took an active, yet secret, part in his defense. The court-martial was presided over by Gen. de Luxer, while Gen. de Pellieux was present to advise the defendant.

Among the letters seized by Judge Bertulus at the house of Mlle. Pays, Esterhazy's friend, were three showing the contrary of what Gen. Roget says. One was a draft of a letter in Esterhazy's handwriting, insisting on a court-martial corrected by Gen. de Pellieux in his own hand. Another was a draft of a letter from Esterhazy about what the War Office experts should do, addressed to a General whom Esterhazy has refused to name. The third was the fragmentary draft of a letter of thanksgiving to a General after his acquittal. This General was de Boisdeffre, then Chief of the General Staff. The fragment of the letter ran as follows:

"General: I want to write to you to express very badly—for I cannot find words to say what I feel—all the profound gratitude, all the infinite acknowledgment that I have for you in my heart; if I have not fallen in this monstrous campaign, it is to you, and you alone that I owe it; while I find your letter. . . . . "—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Labori—Why was Major Esterhazy's rôle of straw man not mentioned in the trial of 1898.

Gen. Roget—I was not present and do not know.

LABORI SILENCES GEN. ROGET.

Considerable discussion ensued between Col. Jouaust and M. Labori, the former attempting to protect Gen. Roget from too close questioning. M. Labori insisted, however, and gained his point. The examination proceeded:

M. Labori—Since Gen. Roget expresses an opinion on this case, upon what does he base it?

Gen. Roget—On the part generally played by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—How do you explain the fact that Esterhazy made no confession during the Zola trial?

Gen. Roget—I do not know.

M. Labori—You have made a speech for the prosecution rather than a deposition. I have therefore the right to question, and note the fact that you do not reply.

M. Labori then expressed surprise that there was no mention of a man of straw until so late a day, while all the acts of which Esterhazy is accused were long known.

At the request of M. Labori the report of the Court of Inquiry, which decided whether or not Esterhazy should be cashiered, was read. According to this report, the court was not permitted to go outside of specific questions submitted to it by the Minister of War. One of the questions, referring to Major Esterhazy's letter to President Faure, caused Major Du Paty de Clam to admit that he inspired those letters. This made a great impression upon the Court of Inquiry, which finally concluded that there was ground for clemency.

EXPLANATORY.—This does not refer to the Esterhazy court-martial, when Esterhazy was tried and acquitted of the charge of having written the bordereau. This was the military court of inquiry upon Esterhazy for general misconduct, brought about by the publication of the Boulancy letters, sometimes called the Uhlan letters, which were insult-to the French Army. There were other charges more of a military character, such as his writing menacing letters to President Faure. But this last was discarded, as Du Paty de Clam admitted that the Faure letters were written at his dictation.

Upon the facts before the court and the question 'Ought Esterhazy to be dismissed from the army?' (mis en réforme the opinion of the court was as follows:

For habitual misconduct, Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

For grave offense against discipline, No, unanimously.

For offense against honor, Ayes, 1; Noes, 4.

M. Cavalgnac, the Minister of War, finally ordered Esterhazy to be dismissed from the army. This was in August, 1898.—Editor, THE TIMES.

JOUAUST PROTECTS GEN. BILLOT.

When the reading of the report was concluded M. Labori vainly tried to question Gen. Billot concerning the "document liberateur," which secured Esterhazy's acquittal, Col. Jouaust declaring he would not permit Gen. Billot to be re-examined.

M. Demange said he could not understand why it was alleged that the defense desired to compromise the Headquarters Staff, and asked whence arose the suggestion that Major Esterhazy was a mere dummy.

Gen. Roget replied that one reason which induced the belief that Esterhazy was a man of straw was that his confession that he had written the bordereau was absolutely inadmissible. Gen. Roget was perfectly convinced that Esterhazy was entirely innocent of treason. [Murmurs of assent and dissent.]

Gen. Roget next attempted, but without success, to refute the evidence given on Saturday by M. des Fons Lamothe relative to the sentence "I am going to the manoeuvres," saying the circular issued may have been indefinite.

With regard to the spy Corminges, Gen. Roget declared that Corminges's information was useless. He was a man of bad character and had recently written a letter to M. Labori.

Capt. Dreyfus at this juncture pointed out, with reference to the sentence "I am going to the manoeuvres" that the court possessed the circular and could judge whether it contained definite instructions. The prisoner recalled the fact that in August the probationers were asked which regiments they desired to join. The situation was very clear. All the probationers at the Staff Headquarters had participated in the June journey made by the General Staff. He did not know whether or not certain officers retained doubts, but he was absolutely certain he had never asked for leave to attend the manoeuvres. The sentence in the bordereau "I am going to the manoeuvres" expressed a positive idea. He not only never went to the manoeuvres, but never could have attended them.

M. Deffes, a correspondent of the Temps, deposed that Major Esterhazy told him in London that he (Esterhazy) was the writer of the bordereau.

A Judge—Did it not occur to you to ask the obvious question, Who delivered the documents mentioned in the bordereau?

M. Deffes—Never.

TRARIEUX TAKES THE STAND.

Senator Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, was the next witness. He looked straight at the Judges while testifying. He preceded his evidence by saying he wished to throw full light upon his conduct in this case. When Dreyfus was convicted, the witness said, he was convinced, like everybody else, of the prisoner's guilt; but violent diatribes on the fact that Dreyfus was a Jew awakened his suspicions. He therefore consulted M. Hanotaux, (late Prime Minister of France,) and the latter informed the witness of the existence of the "c'est canaille de D——" document, though M. Hanotaux failed to form a him that it had been imparted to the Judges of the first court-martial, unknown to the prisoner. This fact the witness learned later.

Senator Trarieux, whose statement was practically an impassioned speech for the defense, proceeded to denounce the secret communication of the document as a monstrous illegality and a violation of the most sacred rights of the defense. The witness described as impossible the hypothesis advanced by M. Teyssonières to convince the witness that Dreyfus was guilty. The witness's doubts were confirmed when he heard that M. Scheurer-Kestner had secured proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of another. M. Trarieux dwelt upon the noble ideal of M. Scheurer-Kestner, who, although unacquainted with Dreyfus, passed sleepless nights, tormented with the thought that an innocent man was shedding tears of blood. When M. Scheurer-Kestner revealed what he knew, the witness was greatly surprised, especially when he learned that Lieut. Col. Picquart had not succeeded in obtaining the support of the chiefs of the army. The witness said he was amazed that the latter had not eagerly grasped the opportunity to work together for the rehabilitation of an innocent man.

M. Trarieux said he could not agree to a single conclusion reached by Gen. Gonse in his correspondence with Lieut. Col. Picquart, and said the latter's removal from the Secret Intelligence Department was the result of underhand plotting by some one opposed to revision. The witness enumerated in support of this statement various forged documents which, he asserted, had emanated from the Secret Intelligence Department—namely, the "ce canaille de D——" document, in which the name of Dreyfus had been substituted for the hypothetical "de D——"; the Weyler forgery, and the publication of a fac simile of the bordereau. "Lastly," said M. Trarieux, "there appeared the cynical Henry forgery. All these facts created a great impression regarding the Headquarters Staff. I accuse no one, but assume that the chiefs were deceived."

GEN. GONSE HAD NO PROOF.

M. Trarieux pointed out that if any proof whatsoever of the guilt of Dreyfus existed in 1896, Gen. Gonse would have shown Lieut. Col. Picquart an order to stop the investigation.

After an interview with M. Scheurer-Kestner, the witness said, he became convinced of the guilt of Esterhazy, and saw his duty as a conscientious citizen and Senator, and perhaps as an ex-Minister, and that to fulfill this duty he must devote himself to a work of justice.

In describing the steps taken in support of revision, M. Trarieux mentioned an interview he had with a foreign Ambassador, who, in tones of the most profound and affecting sincerity, declared that Dreyfus never had relations with him or with any military attaché or officer of the army of his country. M. Trarieux asserted the importance of this statement to the Ambassador, who energetically reaffirmed the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. The Ambassador added that he had investigated and found nothing to implicate Dreyfus. Further, the Ambassador said he had seen in the hands of Col. Panizzardi a letter from Col. Schwarzkoppen proving the guilt of Esterhazy, who, his Excellency added, generally communicated information of a minor value. Moreover, at the time of M. Scheurer-Kestner's revelations Major Esterhazy called upon Col. Schwarzkoppen, and it was then that a dramatic scene of violent recriminations and threats occurred. The Ambassador also showed the witness that the "cette Canaille de D——" phrase did not apply to Dreyfus.

As he proceeded M. Trarieux became more and more impassioned and tramped back and forth upon the platform. M. Trarieux explained that, notwithstanding the confidential nature of his revelations, the Ambassador had accorded him permission to communicate it to the judicial authorities. In a subsequent interview which the witness had with the same Ambassador the latter had informed him that the Henry forgery, which had just been discovered, had been long known to his Government, and that the French Government had been aware of it for a year.

FOREIGN EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE.

M. Trarieux continued: "Exception may be taken to certain passages of what I have asserted, but among men of honor who listen there is not one who doubts the sincerity of my language or the truth of what I have said. It may be said that I should not adduce here the evidence of a foreigner. That is M. Cavaignac's opinion, and I do not oppose it, but it has no foundation either in fact or in law. The testimony of foreigners is not disallowed by law, which does not restrict the field of investigation of a Judge, to whom it merely says: 'See, investigate, enlighten yourself.' Moreover, Col. Panizzardi was cited to appear in a case of swindling at Versailles. This country should be bold and proud enough to seek the truth everywhere.

"Besides, was there not yesterday somewhat unexpected evidence of a foreigner who related remarks of a foreign sovereign? Why should the testimony of foreign representatives be opposed here? Even the supreme head of the army, the gallant soldier de Galliffet, has not shrunk from adducing before the Court of Cassation the testimony of Gen. Talbot."

M. Trarieux said he suspected neither the sincerity nor the probity of the Judges of the court-martial of 1894, but only the nature of the documents submitted to that tribunal.

Criticising Gen. Mercier's rôle as a witness, M. Trarieux said he was surprised that the ex-Minister of War had not included in the dossier the official version of the Panizzardi cipher telegram.

EXPLANATORY.—The official version of the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, reads as follows:

"If the Captain has had relations with you, it would be well to charge our Ambassador to publish an official denial in order to avoid the comments of the press."

The original cipher had been intercepted on its way to the Headquarters Staff in Rome. The above version was produced by M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office. The Secret Intelligence Bureau version was made to read so as to implicate Dreyfus. Capt. Freystaetter has declared that this last was shown to the 1894 court-martial.—Editor THE TIMES.

With regard to Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet, the witness declared that their allegations that Col. Panizzardi had informed his Ambassador that Col. Schwartzkoppen had had relations with Dreyfus were absolutely unfounded. On the contrary, the witness asserted, Col. Panizzardi expressly stated that Dreyfus had no relations with any foreign attaché. Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet had therefore mis-read—he would not say misinterpreted—the report upon which it was alleged they had based their statements.

ESTERHAZY THE TRAITOR.

Gen. Roget attempted to intervene, but M. Trarieux continued, reasserting the truth of all he had stated. The Ambassador already referred to, M. Trarieux continued, said: "Esterhazy is the traitor."

Continuing, M. Trarieux said: "The Supreme Court has given its decision, and our very eyes confirm its judgment."

M. Trarieux proceeded to show that Major Esterhazy's confession must be genuine. "If," said he, "an ideal of the type of traitor is sought, he is the man. He is overwhelmed with debts, and is a man of loose habits. He wrote the 'Uhlan' letter to Mme. Boulancy. He has not even the soul of a Frenchman. And yet he is placed on a level with a young Captain of irreproachable conduct, against whom nothing but secret documents has been brought. Doubt is no longer possible."

After demonstrating, in this way, why question of the innocence of Dreyfus is impossible, M. Trarieux concluded: "This is no longer the time for pleading falsehoods; it is the hour for pacification. It is also the hour for justice, which has declared that small as well as great without distinction of sex or person, shall have their right."

After a brief desultory interchange of remarks the court retired to deliberate over the application of M. Labori for an order upon the Government Commissary to request the French Government to invite foreign Governments to supply the documents enumerated in the bordereau. After a brief interval it was unanimously decided to reject the application of M. Labori, on the ground that the court did not consider itself competent to pronounce a judgment which might entail diplomatic action by the Government. It was also decided unanimously to examine M. de Cernuschi to-morrow behind closed doors.

At 11:50 A. M. the court adjourned for the day.

DREYFUS REFUSED FREEDOM.

Americans, One of Them Possibly Gen. Funston, Had a Plan to Take Him from the Ile du Diable.

An employe of the firm of J. B. Colt & Co. of 3 West Nineteenth Street is the son of a well-known Parisian merchant and was a close friend of Capt. Dreyfus for a considerable time. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he told what he knew of the famous case, stipulating only that his name should not be printed, on account of his father's position in Paris.

"I first knew Capt. Dreyfus," said this gentleman, "shortly after his marriage. I took a fancy to him at once, not because he was what you would call a particularly cheerful companion—he was too studious a man for that—but because he showed such a marvelous knowledge of military affairs. I am an officer of the National Guard, and naturally interested in these questions, and Dreyfus was never tired of talking about the army.

"I don't mean that he ever gave any information to me that he should have kept to himself. He was very secretive on all such matters. But the man's whole life and soul were bound up in the French Army. He seemed to live for the army and his family only. He has sometimes rattled off details about the mobilization of troops in a way which was simpy astonishing. People are surprised that Dreyfus is able to speak on technical matters in such an assured way at his trial after those years of confinement. To any one who knew him, it is not surprising at all. And, besides, he was not kept in such complete ignorance at the Ile du Diable as is supposed. I will tell you about that presently."

"Do you know anything about the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with German officers and attachés?" was asked.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Dreyfus knew a number of foreign officers, and was quite friendly with some of them. They used to dine at his house. Why shouldn't they have done so? There is hardly a French officer who has not friends among officers of other armies. The Generals rather encourage such intimacy than otherwise. They judge, probably rightly, that some pretty valuable information can sometimes be obtained in this way. You may be sure that if any such secrets were obtained at the meetings of Dreyfus with the Germans and Austrians and Italians it was not Dreyfus who gave them away, but the foreigners. It is the sort of thing Mercier and the others have been doing all along in this business—trying to make it appear that things they were fully cognizant of were improper and argue guilt.

"When I heard that Dreyfus had been accused of treason I could hardly believe it. It is the most ridiculous accusation ever made. The man had absolutely no reason to be a traitor. He was almost a millionaire, according to French standards of wealth. He had no expensive habits after his marriage. Of that I am absolutely certain, seeing that I was on terms of the greatest familiarity with him and his family for a long time, and knew just how he spent his time. As to the other reason offered for his supposed treason—that his sympathies were with Germany—that is nonsense. It was the dream of his life to be a General in the French Army. I believe it is the dream of his life still, and that he does not realize that it will never be possible. His dramatic statements to the court-martial may seem forced to people who do not know him. To those who do they are thoroughly characteristic of the man. When I read the newspaper reports of the trial I can almost hear him speaking.

"Now, to show you that Dreyfus cares nothing about being freed unless he can be shown to be completely innocent, I will tell you something that is not generally known. He could have been liberated soon after being sent to the Ile du Diable had he cared to be free. Of course, all that talk about an immense fund raised by Jews in France and other countries to obtain his acquittal is all nonsense. But there was a fund raised to free him by a coup de main. Every arrangement had been completed to make this a success. There were some men in this country who first conceived the idea, and they wrote to Dreyfus's friends in Paris. They were the same men who afterward took part in Cuban filibustering expeditions.

"Dreyfus's friends and relatives wanted to obtain his freedom by some means or another, and the scheme was such a clever one that they consented to it. So they wrote and told Dreyfus to be prepared. They had been in communication with him continually, unknown to the French Government. I can't go into details, but I guess you can imagine them.

"Well, Dreyfus absolutely refused to have anything to do with the scheme. He said he would wait till he could be freed in an honorable way. He didn't want to have to live in a foreign country all his life.

"Who were the Americans who were engaged in the plan?" was asked.

"I don't suppose they would thank me for letting their names be known. There were not many of them, and they all have distinguished themselves since in the American wars."

"Was Funston in it?"

"We—ll, that kind of a man. I'm afraid you mustn't press me further.

"I am not in a position to judge whether they will convict Dreyfus again or not," he concluded, "but my father writes to me regularly about the latest developments in the case, and it seems to be the general opinion among Dreyfus's friends that the Judges, though particularly woodenheaded, are most of them honest."

STORY OF ARTIST BENTHEIM.

Washington Interested in the Report that an American Official Aided the German Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The officials of the State Department have been much interested in the remarkable story of the artist Bentheim at Atlanta of his connection with the German secret service. The point in his narrative that particularly attracts attention at the State Department is the allegation that the United States Deputy and Vice Consul at Sonneberg has been serving as a German agent to convey secrets relative to war material stolen from the French Government, and that he has used the United States Consulate and the official letterheads and envelopes to further his ends.

The records of the department show that Alvin Florschultz was appointed Vice and Deputy United States Consul at Sonneberg in 1888. He had been connected with the banking business in the town and resigned the place of cashier of one of the largest of the banks to accept the position in the Consulate. His record is exceptionally good. When the Consulate was removed from Sonneberg to Coblenz Florschultz went along. He has given satisfaction at every point and has frequently discharged the duties of Consul in the absence of that official. He still holds his place.

Inquiry made into the accuracy of the detailed statements made by Bentheim appears to confirm most of them. His assertion that he was a soldier in the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment and was discharged in Washington is borne out by the War Department records. Notwithstanding this, the officials of the State Department discredit Bentheim's statements, though now that they have been given such publicity it may be found expedient to investigate the matter.

The German Embassy treats the Bentheim story lightly,

THE COLUMBIA WINS A CUP

Defeats the Defender in a Stiff Breeze Off Newport.

SKIPPER'S WORK CRITICISED

Barr Out-Manoeuvred by Rhodes at the Start and in the Beat to Windward.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—In the finest kind of a sailing breeze to-day the cup defender, the Columbia defeated the older one, the Defender, by 3 minutes and 11 seconds, over a twenty-mile course, ten miles to windward and return. She rounded the windward mark 2 minutes and 33 seconds ahead of the Defender, besides making up a handicap at the start of 31 seconds. On the run home, with spinnakers set, she gained 38 seconds over her rival.

The wind was about 8 knots from southeast by south at the start, and freshened steadily as the afternoon wore on, so that the boats finished in a twelve-knot breeze. There were only two or three yachts outside to witness the race, because of the horse show and other social attractions. The new boat had the worst of the start, but the race proved a splendid exhibition of the sailing qualities of the Columbia.

The race was for a cup offered by C. Oliver Iselin's father-in-law, Col. William Goddard of Providence, and was managed by the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee, which used Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht Marietta for a flagship.

The Columbia this morning bent on a new mainsail of lighter weight canvas than any she had used previously, and it was to test the new cloth that the race was sailed. She also had a new forestaysail of the same weight duck as the mainsail. The new mainsail was the finest fitting one that the Columbia has had. A close inspection gave the impression that it was a little longer at the hoist than the one used Monday. It is not any longer on the boom or gaff than the other, but comes well out on the two steel spars and will not admit of much hauling out should it stretch any more. On the windward work the canvas set like a board. The new staysail stood the test well also. It seemed a little larger than the old one. The topsail and jib topsail were the same as were used in Monday's race, but there was a noticeable improvement in the set of the former.

DEFENDER BETTER HANDLED.

The fact that Defender got the better of the start was due to the clever work of Capt. Rhodes, and all over the course he handled his ship in better shape than did Capt. Barr of the Columbia. Barr was inclined to pinch his boat a little too much, and he made several more tacks than were necessary and overstood the turning mark quite a little. As regards handling of sails, honors were about even, both crews setting spinnakers in exactly the same time, but Rhodes had the Defender's ballooner drawing better down the wind.

With her brand new mainsail and forestaysail set the Columbia went out to the starting line off Brenton's Reef Lightship, the Defender following. They were both ready by 2 o'clock, the time set for the start. The committee boat Marietta went out at 2:05, and at 2:08 the tug Luckenback started to log off the ten-mile course, southwest by south.

Attention was called to the warning signal at 2:10; at 2:15 the preparatory signal was set, and five minutes later the starting gun was fired. The wind being southwest by south, the course was laid dead to windward ten miles, instead of fifteen, as originally intended, the committee fearing that the race would not be finished before dark.

If Capt. Barr had been asked what kind of a start it was he probably would have replied that it was the hardest one, for him, of the season. Those Newporters who forsook the yacht race for the horse show certainly missed the prettiest game of bluff the two expert skippers have yet played for a place at the start.

The Marietta had anchored to the westward of the lightship and both yachts, at two minutes before the signal, were on the port tack, standing to the westward and well to the south of the Marietta's bow. The Columbia led by a couple of lengths. Watching his chance, Rhodes rolled the Defender's wheel hard down. The big sloop swung around to the starboard tack in eighteen seconds. Rhodes now rolled his wheel hard up as she filled away, keeping her "hard off" and heading her for the stern of the Marietta. Barr executed exactly the same manoeuvre, but he was unable to reach the line as soon as Rhodes.

COLUMBIA LOST AT THE START.

The gun was fired just as Rhodes luffed the Defender sharp across the Marietta's stern and brought her close to the wind on the starboard tack. She was then heading for the stern of the lightship with the Columbia a couple of lengths on her lee quarter. When Rhodes put the Defender about close to the lightship, crossing the line on the port tack, the Columbia came about near the middle of the line, and so crossed thirty-one seconds later and to leeward of her rival. At 2:23, so soon as Rhodes had the Defender well clear of the lightship, he let her come about. The Columbia followed suit nearly a length astern and a length to leeward of the Defender.

It was as if Rhodes had said to Barr in a game of chess, "Check, old man. Get out of that pocket if you can." That no other sloop afloat could have accomplished what the Columbia did is the belief of all who watched her. Surely and grandly she walked through the old sloop's lee. It took Barr just five minutes to be able to say "Checkmate" to Rhodes. The Columbia in that time was clear out ahead of the other, but still to leeward.

Nine minutes twenty-five seconds after the start Rhodes swung the Defender about to the port tack. Barr held on for seven seconds longer, and then put the Columbia about, placing her on the Defender's weather port quarter and a couple of lengths away. It was on this tack of 14 minutes that the Columbia passed the Defender to windward, for when they next came about the Columbia had a commanding windward position of at least a dozen lengths.

After 19 minutes on the starboard tack the Columbia went about. Rhodes did not follow, so Barr only stood on the port tack 3 minutes and then tacked again to starboard, just as the Defender went to port, crossing the Columbia's wake a few minutes later. At 3:14, just as the Defender tacked to starboard, her baby jib topsail split clear across from clew to luff. It was hauled down at once, and five minutes later the Columbia's crew took her pib topsail in, so as to sail on even terms.

The wind, which had canted to about south southwest, began to freshen considerably now, making both yachts heel down to it until their decks were wet several feet in board. When the Defender tacked to port at 3:21 and the Columbia at 3:22, Point Judith was abeam of them and the new boat was a good quarter mile dead to windward on the weather bow of the old one. She was pointing higher than the Defender and footing a little faster. At this time they had covered about half of the windward work. The Columbia's new mainsail excited the admiration of every one. It was of the crosscut type and it set perfectly.

FAST WORK ON THE RUN HOME.

At 3:44:30 both yachts made their final tack, as they were now able to fetch the outer mark with ease. The Columbia had made eleven and the Defender nine tacks in all. Spinnaker booms were gotton ready as they approached the mark and the sails hoisted in stops ready to break out. This is how the mark was rounded: Columbia, 4:00:40; elapsed time, 1:38:50; Defender, 4:03:13; elapsed time, 1:41:54. This showed a net gain of 3 minutes, 4 seconds for the Columbia in the windward work.

The crews of both yachts had set spinnakers smartly. These sails were in position one minute, twenty seconds after rounding the mark. Balloon jibtopsails were set soon after and the two yachts began their ten-mile run to the finish at an eleven-knot clip. For a time it seemed as though Defender was gaining. As a matter of fact, she did for a short time, until the Columbia got the same breeze. Here are the times for the run home: Columbia, 4:55:06; elapsed time, 54:26. Defender, 4:58:17; elapsed time, 55:04. The gain of the Columbia was 38 seconds on the ten-mile run before the wind.

The official summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Outer Mark.	Finish.
Columbia	.....2:24:50	4:00:40	4:55:06
Defender	.....2:21:19	4:03:13	4:58:17

These figures show that in the windward work the Columbia gained 3 minutes 4 seconds. In the run home she gained only 38 seconds. Her win by actual time was 3 minutes 42 seconds. Applying the time allowance agreed on for these races it is found that the Columbia would allow the Defender 2 minutes on the twenty-mile course. She would still win by a margin of 1 minute 42 seconds.

The Columbia will go to New Rochelle to-morrow, and will have practice spins on the Sound for a few days. Plans for her movements just previous to the cup races have not been made.

SARATOGA FLORAL JUBILEE.

The Opening Parade a Great Success—Brilliant Illuminations and Elaborate Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 5.—The Floral Peace Jubilee, covering three days, which opened here to-night, was participated in by over 75,000 visitors and cottagers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The weather fortunately proved pleasant, and the opening event of the jubilee, conducted under the management of the Saratoga Floral Association and Carnival Committee, proved a glittering success and far exceeded expectations.

For several days a large number of decorators have been busily engaged, and as a result the Broadway hotels and other buildings are massed with floral decorations. The general effect on Broadway was heightened to-night by 250,000 big colored lanterns, aided by many extra arc lights and innumerable gas jets. The decorations also extended to many other streets. The spectacle, as a whole, was the finest ever seen in Saratoga.

The illuminated parade included a procession of fully a mile and a quarter in length, which was heartily applauded at every step.

The entire route was a perfect mass of spectators. The procession was headed by Marshal John B. Yates and a band.

After the parade fancy dress balls were given at Congress Hall and the Grand Union and United States Hotels. They were attended by several thousand people. While they were in progress bands marched through the streets and entertained the thousands who still crowded the sidewalks. The festivities reached their height at midnight, and will probably not close until daybreak.

It was expected that President McKinley would participate in the jubilee, but a letter received to-day by Village President Foley stated that Mr. McKinley was prevented from visiting Saratoga at this time. The President wished the jubilee the utmost success.

It is expected that fully 100,000 persons will attend the fête to-morrow, and as many more on Thursday, when the battle of flowers and floral ball will take place.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARY.

Mr. Quigg Addresses District Leaders—Fights in Two Districts.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met yesterday, and completed arrangements for the primary election on Sept. 19. Chairman Quigg, who presided, explained the apportionment of delegates to the new City and County Committees and to the various nominating conventions. Samples of the pink ballots to be used at the primary were distributed, and the leaders instructed to file their lists of delegates at the county headquarters.

The Chairman referred briefly to the proposed plan for the unification of the anti-Tammany elements, telling the assembled leaders that the mere announcement of the organization's desire for harmony had already had a good effect. Most of the Citizens' Union leaders, Mr. Quigg said, seemed to be disposed to join hands in the fight against Tammany, though it was too early yet to say just what form the alliance would take.

The indications are that the tickets put out by the organization will be seriously opposed at the coming primary in but two districts, the Twentieth and the Twenty-seventh. In the Twentieth the turning down of James L. Stewart, the present leader, has been decreed by the organization, which has put forward Richard M. Lush to oppose him. To lend additional interest to the contest Capt. F. Norton Goddard, founder of the Civic Club and member of Gov. Roosevelt's staff, is also making the race for the leadership independent of the support of the organization.

In the Twenty-seventh District there will be two tickets, one in support of the leadership of James W. Perry and the other in the interest of John Sabino Smith. Mr. Perry represents the independent element, and Mr. Smith is the Treasurer of the County Committee. Mr. Quigg disavows any responsibility for or part in the struggle. Whoever is chosen leader in the district, Gherardi Davis will be renominated for the Assembly.

REVOLT IN CROKER'S DISTRICT.

Leaders of Movement Say Their Cause Is Gaining Great Strength.

The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District who are opposed to the leadership of Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan have cast aside all pretense and are now in open revolt against John F. Carroll and Richard Croker, both of whom live in the district. The opposition to the machine declare that they are not antagonizing Tammany Hall, but they object to one-man power, which enriches itself at the expense of the people. They are making a canvass of the district, and they say that there is a singular unanimity of sentiment against the present management of the party. As against the reports made by Mr. Morgan and his supporters that the movement lacks strength, they say that the agents of Croker and Carroll are daily visiting their adherents and are importuning them to desert.

At a meeting held at the Tuxedo last night a committee consisting of Joseph Koch, William J. Odair, Jacob Katz, Patrick Duffy, and Charles I. Champaign was appointed to take charge of the campaign. This committee will to-day begin sending out letters to all the enrolled Democrats in the district appealing to them to take part in the fight. On these circulars are printed the resolutions which were adopted last week.

The opposition styles itself the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Democracy. One of the leaders last night said that out of the 1,900 enrolled Democrats in the district, 500 had already declared against Croker, Morgan, and Carroll, and that the defeat of the regular organization would mean the retirement of Croker from the General Committee of Tammany Hall and of Morgan and Carroll from the Executive Committee.

Mr. Morgan said the opposition was not troubling him and that the chief movers in it were men who were disappointed in not getting office. It was explained last night by a friend of Mr. Morgan that the latter could not get any more patronage, because a large number of office holders, including a half dozen Supreme Court Justices, are already charged against the district's quota.

MR. CROKER STILL IN HIDING.

Big Crowd at Democratic Club, but the Chief Disappoints Them.

Richard Croker did not appear at the Democratic Club last evening, but the expectation that he would be there brought to the clubhouse the largest gathering of prominent Tammany men it has harbored since the day of his return from Europe. If any of these knew the whereabouts of the Tammany chief, they did not make the information public.

Mayor Van Wyck arrived at the club early and spent a couple of hours there. He was apparently in an unusually good humor and laughed heartily at stories of the efforts of newspaper men to locate Mr. Croker without giving any inkling as to his own knowledge of the missing leader's movements. John F. Carroll was equally reticent on that and all other subjects of pending public interest. Ex-Senator Fox, who was reported to have had Mr. Croker as his guest at his Summer home at Baldwin's, L. I., declared he had not seen the Tammany chief since the day he landed from the steamer.

The Board of Governors held a meeting during the evening which was presided over by Justice O'Dwyer. The only business attended to outside of purely routine matters was the making of arrangements for the club's participation in the ceremonies of the Dewey reception. It was decided to build a stand in front of the clubhouse. This and the front of the building will be appropriately decorated. A committee will be appointed to wait upon the Admiral and tender him the freedom and hospitality of the club, of which he already is an honorary member.

Outdoor Meeting in the Ninth.

The Tammany faction in the Ninth Assembly District held the second of its outdoor meetings last night. About 300 or 400 persons gathered about the wagon, which was stationed at Twenty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. Although that part of the district is said to be a Sheehan stronghold, there was no counter-demonstration. Eight speakers addressed the meeting.

SHAMROCK TAKES A SPIN

In a Southeasterly Breeze She Speeds Away from Steamers.

SIR THOMAS HIGHLY PLEASED

Declares that the Cup Challenger Is the Fleetest Boat That Great Britain Can Produce.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter again took advantage of the smoking southeasterly breeze that swept up the coast, and had another glorious sail-stretching spin on blue water. She strengthened the good impression she made in Monday's trial over a sea that was lumpy in the extreme, and whose wave crests were carried off to leeward in driving spindrift. She logged more than twelve knots; this, too, with only a small, badly fitting working topsail in addition to her lower sails.

She was timed over the distance between the Sandy Hook and Scotland Lightships, and covered the 4½ knots, with boom broad off and with the breeze two points abaft the port beam, in 19 minutes 10 seconds. On the return close reach she occupied thirty-three seconds longer to travel the distance. This rate of speed is in the vicinity of thirteen knots an hour, and was made under the influence of an eighteen-knot breeze.

After the trial Sir Thomas again expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the showing of the yacht, and said that should the Columbia win the victory would be over all Great Britain, for the Shamrock was doubtless the most speedy yacht that could be evolved there at present.

"Should we fail to win the cup," he said, "we can try again next year with another boat, and probably will do so."

The heavy wind and dull gray clouds that hung low over the New Jersey hills during the early morning deterred Sailmaker Ratsey from spreading the new sails on the Shamrock for the reason that he preferred to stretch them gradually at various times during the month that remains before the cup races will be sailed. The day was too good to stay inside the Hook, and at 9 o'clock the jib and staysail were sent up in stops. Then the crew went below, and the head of the big mainsail began to creep aloft. At 9:30 it was peaked up, and Messrs. Ratsey, Connell, and Fife were transferred on board and the topsail sent aloft.

The yacht was taken in tow by the Lawrence and escorted out to the lightship that marks the wreck of the Scotland, where the hawser was cast off, and, breaking out her headsails, she reached away southeast by east down the New Jersey coast. She started at 11:38. She held on until 12:10, when her boom was swung over to port, and, with lifted sheets, stood due east. She jibed at 12:50, and setting a big spinnaker to port ran past the Sandy Hook light vessel like a frightened gull, steering northwest. The after-guy of the spinnaker pole was let go at 1:35, and the sail was brought inboard and smothered on the deck. A moment afterward she luffed sharply around the Scotland Lightship, and hauling sheets well aft dashed back toward the old red hulk that was scarcely more than a speck on the horizon, heading east northeast on the port tack.

At 1:43 she lowered her jib topsail. She luffed up in the wind after passing the Sandy Hook Lightship, having covered the distance in 19 minutes 40 seconds. Her staysail was then lowered, and under jib and mainsail alone she led the steam yacht Erin and the newspaper tug Jack Dykman into Horseshoe, where she dropped anchor for the night.

After everything was made snug aboard the yacht, Sir Thomas, accompanied by Chevalier de Martino, Mr. Westwood, and his three Singalese servants, visited the Dykman. He said:

"It will take a good boat to beat the Columbia, and that is what we have in the Shamrock."

"If you beat the Columbia, you will have the greatest boat that floats," said Capt. Fountain of the Dykman, to which Sir Thomas quietly replied:

"Sure; that is exactly what we think we have. We don't want to win from a poor boat, but the best thing that Yankee ingenuity can produce. We don't want to win by a fluke either. What we want is a good race and a victory on its merits."

Speaking of the wonderful speed that had been produced in several of Herreshoff's boats, and especially the Columbia as compared to the Shamrock, he said that if the Shamrock was not good enough to "lift the cup" that he would make another trial next year. He said that it was time that some one should be successful in the quest that had been unsuccessful so far, and that aside from his own personal interests he believed that it should be carried back in the best interests of sport.

Sir Thomas was in a merry mood and told how one of his Cingalese had approached him with the request for the loan of a month's salary. Upon inquiry he learned that a quiet, refined-looking native of Ceylon wanted to wager the amount on the Shamrock in her races against the Columbia.

Another of these peculiar-looking attendants named Sanapathigay Alucius Matthew Rodrigo, but who answers readily to the more easily remembered title "Murphy," composed the following song, which he sang in English with appropriate gestures to the tune of "Wearing of the Green":

Oh! Ireland dear and did you hear
The news that's going round,
Pat has challenged for the cup
And an Irish crew is found.
The yacht they call the Shamrock,
She'll sail from Dublin Bay.
Shure, be jabers! Mr. Yankee
Keep your steamers out of the way.

Oh! the flagon of the Queen,
Oh! the flagon of the Queen,
Pat's the boy to fight for
The flagon of the Queen;
The yacht they call the Shamrock,
No finer ne'er was seen,
Say farewell, Mr. Yankee,
To the flagon of the Queen.

The tug James A. Lawrence, the tender of the Shamrock, came up to Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock and went alongside the barge anchored off Tompkinsville on which the Shamrock's racing spars and extra fittings are stored. After taking off a quantity of these the Lawrence "fed up for a time at the Long Dock in Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Lipton Going to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton has engaged apartments at the Cliffs Hotel, and will, according to his present plans, arrive on Friday afternoon.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—In this afternoon's sweepstakes race of thirty-footers the Vaquero III. won, after an exciting contest. Nine of the little craft were entered, and the Dyer's Island course was sailed over in a stiff southwest breeze.

NOT SEEKING REED'S PLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper yesterday stated: "Three men are avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine, as successor of ex-Speaker Reed," printing, as one, the name of Mayor John W. Deering. Kindly give the same publicity to this statement: That there is no truth in the rumor or report, so far as my name is concerned.

Our Democratic organizations in this State continue to sustain the Chicago platform and leadership of the Democratic Party as constituted at this date, and until there is an open repudiation of that product of Populism and Socialism and its leadership, there is little doubt of the success of the Republican Party in this State and district, no matter what local jealousies may exist or how much the National Republican Administration may blunder upon the money question, the tariff, and its repudiation of the Civil Service act.

JOHN W. DEERING.

Portland, Me., Sept. 4, 1899.

For Election of Mr. Reed's Successor.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 5.—Gov. Powers today issued the special writ of election for the successor of Thomas B. Reed as Representative of the First Congressional District. The election will be held the first Monday in November, and was ordered the first day of the vacancy, Mr. Reed's resignation having taken effect yesterday.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HEAT IN SOUTH AND WEST.

The Highest Temperature on Record in Many Places—102 Degrees in Chicago and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Many prostrations, some of which likely will prove fatal, were reported to-day as a result of excessive heat.

The weather here to-day was the hottest in six years. The thermometer stood at 73 in the morning, but the mercury rose rapidly, and at noon it struck the 90 mark. The mercury continued to climb until it reached 102, which is the highest point recorded since the year of the World's Fair.

Cooler weather is in sight.

The hottest weather known since the records of the Weather Bureau began is reported to-day from various places in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. Following are some of the maximum temperatures: Marshalltown, Iowa, 100; Des Moines, Iowa, 99; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 102; Indianapolis, 98; Terre Haute, 103½; Peoria, 102; Lincoln, Neb., 102.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—To-day is the hottest of the season by three degrees. The mercury registered 101 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The century mark was reached at 1:20 o'clock. It is the hottest day in the history of the local weather office.

There is no immediate relief in sight. Fair and continued weather to-night and Wednesday is the cheerless forecast.

The high temperatures prevail generally. Throughout Kentucky the sun is scorching and the earth is dry from long drought. The following official readings were received to-day: Bardstown, 100; Hopkinsville, 100; Paducah, 102; Earlington, 102. There is much suffering here.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—This was the hottest day in St. Louis this year. The mercury climbed the tube at the rate of 1 degree an hour, reaching the maximum at 3:30 P. M., when it registered 102 in the shade.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Robert Schult, Jamaica; W. Vidal Robinson, London, Eng.

ALBEMARLE.—Henry May, Washington; Prof. Palmer C. Rickets, Troy.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired;) Col. John Howard, United States Army; A. T. Hernemann, Brighton, England.

CAMBRIDGE.—L. V. Clark, New London; Brees von Howard Gime, London.

EMPIRE.—Gerald Foster, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Major C. D. Godfrey, Alabama; Judge H. B. Maynard, Washington Court House, Ohio; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington, D. C.

GILSEY.—W. A. Day, Washington.

GRAND.—Frank Owen, London; James May, Dundee.

HOLLAND.—John F. Wilkins, Washington; Frederick H. Wines, Washington; A. Lethall, Lympstone, England; Clarence Eddy, Paris; G. Helbling, Zurich; A. S. Boughton, London; Marshall Field, Chicago.

HOFFMAN.—J. D. Kendall, London.

IMPERIAL.—A. A. Montano, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN.—W. H. Richards, London; J. D. Hubbell, Havana; A. H. Wallace, London; J. Durham, Paris; George D. Barron, Mexico; Ponsonby Ogle, London; C. H. McConnell, London.

MURRAY HILL.—H. C. Wilkinson, London; R. Scott Morton, Edinburgh.

PARK AVENUE.—J. M. Cunningham, Cambridge, England.

PLAZA.—D. J. Medbury, San Francisco.

SAVOY.—C. Hilger, Dusseldorf.

STURTEVANT.—R. L. Smallwood, Washington.

WALDORF.—W. J. Hill, Cardiff; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Sir Herbert Jerningham, Government House, Trinidad; H. M. Duncan, London; Mrs. Lucy Stone Agnew, Chicago; Henry Cachard, Paris; A. W. Essex, London; Dr. C. N. Gravate, United States Navy; Marquis of San Vito, Rome, Italy; Harold Grebst, Gothenberg; Moderow Schultz, Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen's Bargain Store, Hornellsville, N. Y.; O. E. Allen, general merchandise.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Berberich, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. S. Venn, dress goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 531 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bloss, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Burns, A. B., Montrose, Penn.; George C. Burns, drugs and sporting goods; Grand Hotel.

Bailey, William, & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lillie Stein, wall papers; Gilsey House.

Burke, Nora, Troy, N. Y.; J. P. Adamson, millinery.

Burdick, A. C., Carthage, N. Y.; C. M. Burdick, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Brown, C. S., Jackson, Mich.; J. G. Brown, wall paper; Hotel Manhattan.

Boon & Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert J. Boon, wall paper; Hotel St. Denis.

Bohnson, E. J., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods.

Bristol, A., & Son, Picton, Ont.; L. A. Wakely, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bean, Eli, Winchester, N. H.; groceries.

Brown, S. B., & Son, Fort Valley, Ga.; S. B. Brown, Jr., dry goods and shoes.

Bloss, Miss H. Lena, Hornellsville, N. Y.; general merchandise.

Carlisle, R. M., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Conrad, A., Pittston, Penn.; shoes; Elizabeth Conrad, shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Chester, K., Sterling, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crowley, James J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Crowley, millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Costigan, J. J., Salamanca, N. Y.; dry goods.

Conway, A., Platsburg, N. Y.; Miss M. F. Conway, millinery; 90 Clinton Place.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; V. Gutermuth, cloaks and furs; Hotel Gerard.

Corrington & Smedley, Millersburg, Ky.; J. G. Smedley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Case, N. A., Cortland, N. Y.; dry goods; F. S. Case, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crowley, James J., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Comstock, C. F., Ypsilanti, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Nolan, linens; 116 Worth Street.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Smith, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dogue Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. B. Heath, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, woolens and white goods; 48 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dresser, A. S., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Arrie Coyne, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Ely, Bertha G., Utica, N. Y.; dressmaker; Ashland House.

Ellsworth, W. F., Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. F. W. Ellsworth, dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.

Elkan, N., Brunswick, Ga.; dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

Eagle Store Company, The, Wilmington, Ohio; A. A. Linton, general merchandise; 66 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Epstein, Levi, Sheffield, Penn., dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes.

Enevers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, linens, dress goods, silks, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss S. Patterson, millinery; Miss M. B. Hayden, ladies' wear; 328 Broadway; Stuart House.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Burkhardt, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.

Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Farthing, J. M., Aylmer, Ont.; dry goods; S. A. Wood, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Mrs. G. A., Clyde, N. Y.; millinery.

Feldensheimer, C., & Brother, Moberly, Mo.; Ike Feldensheimer, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Goldstein, J., Hammond, La.; dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. W. Gladding, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Globe Company, Akron, Ohio; H. S. Bender, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; J. Cary, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Walsh, art goods; Miss House, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Hennicke, C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Zielsdorf, crockery, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harding, S. L., Camden, N. Y.; jeweler; St. Clair Hotel.

Hennick, H. J., Huntington, West Va.; jeweler; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hilger, Strauss & Co., Columbus, Ind.; shoes; Hotel Albert.

Hitchcock, Arthur, Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 56 East Eleventh Street.

Hamlin, P. C., Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hartz, Louise, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

Ishikawa, K., & Co., Toronto, Canada; Shingjaburo Nogi, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Jesson, C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Christopher Jesson, millinery; Margaret Jesson, millinery; Kate Miller, millinery; Laura George, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Jossman, J. A., Oxford, Mich., dry Goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Jobe Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; Charles Jobe, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, Phil, Connorsville, Ind.; department store.

Jewellers' Circular, Indianapolis, Ind.; George G. Dyer, jeweller; Ashland, Mo.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Landauer Brothers, Albion, N. Y.; Samuel Landauer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Krauss, J. A., Attica, N. Y.; clothing and boots.

Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Nellie K. McKeeren, millinery; N. Obermeyer, millinery; 16 East Twelfth Street.

Kennedy, M. & B., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Kennedy, millinery; D. Kennedy, millinery.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; Sallie Goldsmith, general merchandise.

Klock, E. D., Utica, N. Y.; M. F. Clark, millinery.

Flannigan, Mrs. J. J., Elmira, N. Y., dry goods.

Knollenberg, George H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Carley, underwear; 396 Broadway; Stuart House.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions and trimmings; 91 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons, jewelry, small wares, and corsets; Hotel Manhattan.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lepper, Elwood & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Miss M. Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings; W. Schweitzer, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

La Grange, S. L., Addison, N. Y.; Mary Hoyt, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Lyndon, Miss C. S., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman, Karl, Natchez, Miss.; jeweler; Hotel Marlborough.

Martin, J. W., Kane, Penn.; bargain store; New York Hotel.

Milligan, H. B., Gloversville, N. Y.; L. G. Milligan, millinery; 14 East East Ninth Street.

Maloney, M. J., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Maloney, millinery; M. F. Kammer, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, R., Knoxville, Penn.; millinery; Margaret Louisa Home.

McFarrin, C. N., Penn Yan, N. Y.; M. E. Barnes, millinery; Jennie Earley, millinery.

McKenzie, Hugh, Saranac Centre, Mich.; Kenneth McKenzie, dry goods and cloaks; Grand Union Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Meisel, G. C., Port Huron, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Mann, I., Henderson, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y., cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. A. Bentley, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, laces, furnishing and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, parasols, and furnishing goods; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., linens and domestics; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Noyes, S. E., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; S. E. Noyes, dry goods; R. Noyes, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Newman, W. G., Athens, Penn.; dry goods; W. C. Newman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Oldach, J. F., Easton, Penn.; dry goods; 340 Broadway.

Bartel, Adam H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, hosiery, gloves, and manufacturing department; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; A. C. Hislop, notions, fancy goods, art goods, and jewelry; 7 and 9 McGarry, laces, ribbons, and parasols; 57 White Street.

Paschen, F. C., Jr., Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mrs. F. C. Paschen, dry goods; Miss E. S. Grundy, millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.

Pennewell, C. F., Detroit, Mich.; C. F. Pennewell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pulver, J. E., Newark, N. Y.; dry goods.

Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; Ellis Pixley, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenheim & Abrams, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Abrams, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Riemenschneider, E., Milwaukee, Wis.; grocer.

Rice, L. S., Brushton, N. Y.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Roe, David, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.; dry goods; 56 East Twenty-fifth Street.

R

The Wanamaker Store.

Some Good Reasons

"AN advertising lie" is a common colloquial phrase. It is perfectly natural. The bold exploiting of shams has created it. Who shall blame you if suspicion hovers over cheapness?

But cheapness often consorts with dignity—true of this offering of

Shoes on the Fifth Floor

The price reductions are real. They result from long planning and alert effort. They are worthy of universal attention.

5 Sorts for Women, $1.40 to $2.35

$1.40 a pair—Black or tan colored kidskin boots; laced and buttoned; strictly first-class makers have contributed to this lot shoes that were made to sell at $3 a pair; many of the black shoes have cloth tops; others are full kidskin.

$1.50 pair—Black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes, with turned soles; medium London and round toes; mostly $2 grades, though some in the lot have sold as high as $3.

$1.65 pair—Half-a-dozen sorts. Black laced and buttoned boots; cloth tops and fall-kid; patent leather and kid tips; opera and full English toes, with firm soles. Autumn weights and styles; splendid school shoes.

$1.75 pair—Black kidskin Oxford shoes; welted soles; new Fall toe shapes; good values at $2.50.

$2 pair—Black kidskin boots, buttoned and laced; welted and stitched soles; various styles; none worth less than $3, while many were $4 and $5.

$2.35 pair—Fine black kidskin buttoned boots with flexible welted soles; medium and full toes, with patent and kid leather tips. Regularly sold at $3.50 a pair. All sizes and widths. So good a variety is rarely offered anywhere.

3 Sorts for Men, $1.65, $2 and $2.35

$1.65 pair—Stout Autumn weight, black calf-skin, laced; russet calf, laced; box calf, single and double soles; all the popular toe shapes; the wanted broad widths, mostly. Shoes that are good value at $2.50.

$2 pair—Black laced and Congress shoes; waxed calf, boxed calf and kidskin; toe shapes from broad common sense to medium opera; welted soles; not an old style in the lot. Normally $3 shoes.

$2.35 pair—Laced shoes of most approved models; box calf, patent leather, russet calf and kidskin; both tan and black; medium and heavy weights; welted and stitched soles. Values average $3.50, but in the lot are some that sold for $5.

3 Sorts for Children, 65c. to $1.50

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES—For small boys and girls; black kidskin and boarded calfskin; stout soles and good shapes; laced or buttoned; sizes, 5 to 8, 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.

LITTLE BOYS' SHOES—Spring heels with broad stout soles and round toes; sizes, 9 to 13½; $1 pr.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES—Strong Titan calf, enameled leather and waxed calf; with heels; full round toes; black and tan; sizes to 2 at $1.25; 2½ to 5½, at $1.50; best for school or playtime.

RUSSET SHOES—The balance of our regular lines of children's spring heel russet shoes have been grouped in these lots and priced:—
For children, sizes 8 to 10½, $1.20; former prices, $1.40 to $2.50.
For misses, sizes 11 to 2, $1.40; former prices, $1.60 to $3.
For women, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.65; former prices, $2 and $3.50.
All sizes and widths in each lot, but not in any one style.

More New Fall Dress Goods That phrase will be a stereotyped one here during the next few weeks. New comers every day. About 500 new fresh styles yesterday, many here exclusively, to which are added to-day numerous others, French and American. It is a peerless collection. It will remain the leader throughout the season. New to-day:

THESE FROM FRANCE
$4 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velvet Figured Brocades.
$3.50 yd.—Silk-figured Drap de Paris.
$3.50 yd.—Chenille Striped Venetians.
$3.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Figured Cords.
$2.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Diagonal.
$2 yd.—Silk-embroidered Polka Dot Venetians.
$2.75 and $3 yd.—Satin Covert Cloth.
$3 yd.—Astrakhan Figured Camel's-hair.
$2.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Two-toned Velours.
$2.50 yd.—Astrakhan Striped Camel's-hair.
$2 yd.—Silk-figured Check Armure.
$1.75 yd.—Silk-figured Striped Armure.
AND THESE AMERICAN WEAVES
$1 yd.—Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviot Tweeds.
$1 yd.—Two-toned Diagonal Camel's-hair Cheviots.
$1.25 yd.—Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviots.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviots.
Rotunda and Tenth street.

A Sale of Children's Stockings Just the proper sorts for school wear — neat, durable, very low in price. Purchased to advantage months ago for this period. Following are prices and values:

3 pairs for 25c.—Fast black ribbed cotton; medium weight, with spliced heels and toes and double knees; strong and elastic. Value 12½c. pair.
12½c. pair—Fast black stockings; two styles of ribs; very fine quality of cotton. They look, wear and will wash well. Worth 20c.
20c. and 25c. pair—An excellent quality of fast black stockings of strong, heavy, elastic cotton; narrow ribbed; double knees and "regular made" feet; narrowed at ankle; sizes 6 to 7, 20c.; 7½ to 10, 25c. Excellent value at 35c. pair.
Broadway.

French and Austrian China at Half Prices Not old, nor imperfect, nor undesirable, in any detail, but fresh, elegant goods, made as examples of the best workmanship of two factories—that is, samples. They've finished their mission as samples, and are here only briefly, on their way into American homes, at half their value. We bought them that way. 2,979 pieces in all, not more than two of a kind, comprising:

Plates, Salad Bowls, Chop Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Cups and Saucers, Cracker Jars, Bouillon Cups and Saucers.

Prices are 15c. to $3; in every case half value or less.

And some dinner sets, exquisitely decorated, priced thus:
A $20 set of Austrian china for $13.50.
A $30 set of French china for $18.
Main aisle and Basement.

Tailoring for Men The ranks swell rapidly of men who are custom-tailored here. The stuffs shown are fine and up-to-date. Artistic mechanics cut the cloths and trained tailors make them. Add the best economy of the period, and you have the ideal combination.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Table Cloths and Napkins Pure linen, choice linen and linen alone. Made by a leading Scotch manufacturer with much more skill than foresight. This result—it concerns you more than his error:

TABLE CLOTHS
2 yds. sq., regularly $4, now $2.75.
2x2½ yds., regularly $5; now $3.50.
2x3 yds., regularly $6; now $4.25.
2x3½ yds., regularly $7; now $5.
2x4 yds., regularly $8; now $5.75.
NAPKINS
Breakfast, 20 in. sq.; regularly $4.50; now $2.75.
Dinner, 25 in. sq.; regularly $6; now $4.
Two leading styles but in small quantities.
Fourth avenue.

Blankets and Quilts Fine, luxurious blankets at greatly reduced markings. To-day the story is of *wide* blankets especially,—large, comfort-bringing kinds. And quilts, many sorts, all bargains.

BLANKETS
$4.75 a pair—"Lansdowne," 74x84 in., 6 lbs., and "Wynnewood," 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$5 a pair—"Physicians' Favorite," 76x84 in., 7 lbs.
$6 a pair—Handsome finished wool, 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$8 a pair—"Raynham," 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$7.50 a pair—Scarlet wool, all pure and fine; 74x84 in., 6 lbs.
DOWN QUILTS
$3.75 and $5 each—Odorless down, covered with finest American sateen, figured on both sides; 6 ft. square.
$8 each—Odorless down, covered with figured China silk; interlined; 6 ft. square.
Third floor.

Again the Housefurnishings Growing familiar? Well, it's all good news for you. You can't learn too well for your own benefit that every price in the sale is a fourth to one-half less than usual.

Carpet Sweepers, made by the Bissell Company; "Success," japanned, $1.25; nickel, $1.50.
Market Baskets, 25c. and 35c.
Spring-side Screens, about 150, assorted sizes, 10c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 3c.
Ammonia, pint bottles, 4c.
Gas Lighter, with box of tapers, 12c.
Japanned Toilet Jars, 50c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Can Opener, 1c.
Save-all Candlesticks, prevent waste, 4c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., folding, with shelf for bucket, 50c.

100 Clothes Pins for 1c.
Only 100 to a customer.
And Agateware, scratched or marred a bit on the outside only, at half of regular prices:
Roasting Pans, 28c. and 33c.
Water Pails, 44c. and 48c. Covered Bucket, 35c.
Butter Kettle, 52c. Oblong Tray, 17 in., 26c.
Oval Tray, 16 in., 24c. Cuspidors, 32c. and 34c.
Stove Pots, 72c. Sauce Pots, 46c.
Milk Kettles, 24c., 26c. Water Pails, 47c.
Dish Pans, 21 qts., 48c. Foot Tubs, 68c.
Infants' Bath Tubs, 68c. Chamber Pails, 75c.
Measures, 18c., 23c., 30c.
Basement.

Silk Blankets Colors from the Campagna, warmth of Italian sunshine. For couch cover, extra bed, or to grace cozy corners, they are O. K. Price, $1.75. A large collection just opened.

Framed Pictures $2 Instead of $3 Various good subjects. Framed in wide oak and gilt. Size 20x24 in. Fairly priced at $3. About 100 ready to-day at only $2.
Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TO RETIRE

Does Not Expect to Go to Sea Again Except in Case of War.

HOPES THE WAR WILL END SOON

Living Ashore at Gibraltar—Much Pleased by His Cordial Welcome—Lunches with Consul Sprague.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5.—Admiral Dewey said to-day that he did not expect to go on sea service again except in the event of war, and that he will probably retire under the regulations.

To-day he expressed a favorable opinion as to the outcome of the war in the Philippine Islands, saying that he hoped the next dry season would see the insurrection quelled.

He has recovered from his indisposition and is much pleased at the cordial welcome that was accorded him here.

The Admiral is living ashore, at the Bristol Hotel. To-day he lunched with Horatio J. Sprague, the United States Consul here.

DEWEY ARCH A BIG TASK.

Sculptors Realize that the Work Will Demand Immense Exertions to Finish on Time.

As the time for the arrival of Admiral Dewey draws nearer the sculptors engaged on the triumphal arch which is being erected at the axis of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street realize that they have undertaken a work which will demand immense exertions to finish by the end of the month. A small army of modelers is now engaged in the improvised studio in the basement of the Madison Square Garden. Many of the sculptors are doing the work of enlarging their designs themselves, and there is still an enormous deal to be done. The space at first placed at the disposal of the National Sculpture Society by the proprietors of the Garden has been found altogether insufficient, and the remainder of the cellar has been secured. The report that work has been begun in wooden shanties within the space boarded off around the arch is incorrect.

Most of the large figures of naval heroes which are to be placed at the north and south sides of the arch are already either completed or else nearly finished. But much of the decorative work in bas relief still remains to be done, while the immense allegorical groups which will crown the structure have only just been begun. Every model has, however, been completed, and a fair estimate can be made of the artistic quality of the whole structure.

This, as was foreshadowed in a previous number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is of surprisingly high standard generally. The details of the arch should harmonize well, and the possible slight anatomical inaccuracies which necessarily result from extreme haste in design and execution are more than offset by the spontaneity and spirit which result equally from this haste.

In only one instance will a detail of the arch be a finished piece of sculptor's work. This is the bas relief of "Progress of Civilization," for the side of the arch, by John Gelbert, the Danish sculptor. Mr. Gelbert has declined to make use of the modelers, and is completing his work himself. He has created an exquisite group of three partially nude figures, the centre one a youth and the side figures women in filmy draperies. The design is a charming one, and, as has been said, is being finished with as much care as though intended for a permanent memorial. Whether the effect will not be spoiled by juxtaposition with other roughly blocked-out work is problematical.

The central figure of Victory, by J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the National Sculpture Society, which, with the quadriga, is to surmount the arch, will doubtless be regarded as one of the finest details of the work. The figure is entirely classic, a winged Venus de Milo holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand. The quadriga is also finely designed, the four horses strongly recalling the famous horse of the Elgin marbles.

One window of the cellar where the work is in progress is allowed to remain open, and there is always an interested crowd in Fourth Avenue watching what can be seen through it. Otherwise the sculptors and modelers are doing their work very much in private, and while hosts of visitors call, few are chosen to enter. Work on the frame for the arch is nearly completed. All the skeleton woodwork is in place, and yesterday the carpenters began covering it with boards, on which the "staff," of which the decorations is composed, will be affixed.

TO SETTLE ON PARADE ROUTE.

Dewey Executive Committee Will Finally Determine the Question To-day—Scheme for Fireworks Display.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet this morning in the Mayor's office, and it is hoped that most of the details of the celebration, including the letting of contracts, will be cleared from the calendar. One of the principal matters to be discussed is the route of the land parade, and another is the location and erection of the stands to be constructed out of the municipal appropriation. Both these matters have attracted universal public attention, and their settlement will give definite shape to the arrangements for the demonstration.

When the Committee on Music and Fireworks meets this afternoon the full scheme for the fireworks display will be presented by Charles B. Schonberg, the representative of the Pain Fireworks Company, the contractor. Mr. Schonberg said yesterday of the display that owing to the impossibility of presenting set pieces where they could be seen to advantage by more than a few people, the display would be largely aerial. On the night water parade on Sept. 29 an enormous number of shells and rockets will be discharged from floats and tugs, and hundreds of pounds of red fire will be consumed. Besides the display on the water, there will be displays on land in each of the boroughs. These land displays will consume a ton of powder in fire of Admiral Dewey, the President, and the Olympia.

It has been suggested that the Committee on Water Parade invite the rowing clubs of this and other cities to take part in the water parade, and assurances have been received that if this be done there will be several hundred eight and ten-oared barges in the line.

President Guggenheimer will ask the Committee on Plan and Scope to-day to set aside certain cross streets along the line of march for the use of the children of the public schools, who would not be able to fight for places on the sidewalks from which to view the pageant. He will also present a petition from the Educational Alliance asking for seating accommodation for 1,000 children who are associated with that organization.

Letters which were received yesterday by Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, indicate that large excursion parties made up in New England and Pennsylvania will come to the city to see the demonstration.

The Dewey Home Fund.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The contributions to the Dewey home fund to date amounted to $23,700, the amount received to-day being $469.

Capt. Dickins to Command the Indiana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Francis W. Dickins, Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has been ordered to assume command of the battleship Indiana, relieving Capt. Taylor.

Commander Coates will succeed Capt. Dickins in the Navigation Bureau.

Col. Sumner Goes to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Col. Sumner, the United States Military Attaché, left yesterday to attend the German military manoeuvres.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Prairie has sailed from Newport for Boston.

The Marblehead has sailed from San Diego for San Francisco.

The Wilmington has sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

The Michigan has sailed from Chicago for Mackinac.

The Badger has sailed from Eureka for San Francisco.

The Enterprise has arrived at Rockland.

The Lancaster has sailed from New Bedford for Greenport.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD WAR RUMOR DENIED.

Chicago and St. Louis Not Hostile to "Nickel Plate" Management.

A story that minority stockholders of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company are preparing to wage war on the policy of "Nickel Plate's" management because money that should form a surplus for dividends is spent for physical improvements and charged to operating expenses found neither corroboration nor belief in Wall Street yesterday. The story made John S. Kennedy, a Director of the road, a malcontent and one of the leaders of the minority.

"There's not a word of truth in it," said Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, when he read the publication. "I have charge of Mr. Kennedy's affairs and can speak for him. So far from his being the largest stockholder of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, his investments in its shares are not great, and, besides, his relations with the Vanderbilts and others in the management of the road would make such hostile action on his part impossible. I cannot understand how such stories originate."

A Southern Railway Deal Denied.

A report from Knoxville that the Southern Railway Company had secured the rights of the projected Knoxville and Bristol line, which would parallel the Southern between these points, was denied yesterday by the Southern's President, Samuel Spencer. He explained the story as originating in an effort on the part of the promoters of the Knoxville scheme to raise subscriptions in the territory of the projected road, and said that the road, if built, would be of more advantage to the Norfolk and Western than to the Southern.

AMERICAN BANKERS MEET.

Large Attendance at Annual Convention in Cleveland—President Russell on Collection Charges.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building to-day, with probably the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Nearly 1,500 bankers, representing all sections of the country, were present.

In the absence of Mayor Farley, Director of Law Hogsett welcomed the bankers to the city. Vice President E. H. Borne of the Cleveland Clearing House Association also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cleveland bankers.

George H. Russell of Detroit, President of the American Bankers' Association, followed with his annual address. He said in part:

"In the matter of collection charges the Clearing House Association of New York City has set an example which it is to be hoped other Clearing Houses in the larger cities may promptly follow. A reasonable charge for exchange and collection would partially reimburse the larger banks for cost of stationery and stamps. In other countries these exchange and commission charges go far toward paying the entire administration account.

"I have no theory of currency reform to propose. I trust that the recommendation of the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose will declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, sift and reconcile the differences of theorists, and propose such moderate reform measures as will commend themselves to the united support of this association. I am a State banker, yet I desire a currency under National regulation, and it may be that under the policy to which we seem committed we shall likely have bonds enough to secure sufficient issue of currency and reserve gold enough accumulated by the banks to meet any probable call for redemption of currency."

Secretary James R. Branch read his annual report, which showed that the paid membership has increased from 1,325, with annual dues of $10,597, in 1880, to 3,915, with annual dues of $53,240, in 1899.

The report of the Treasurer, George M. Reynolds of Chicago, showed that the total income for the past year was $125,151.64. The total balance on hand is $52,084.90.

A number of resolutions were introduced. Among them was one by Bradley Rhodes of New York recommending the adoption of an amendment providing for the election of officers by a call of States, instead of through a nominating committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee opposed the proposed amendment, which was lost by a large majority.

The convention was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

TO BUILD ENGINES ABROAD.

American and European Capitalists to Start a Plant with American Machinery in Switzerland.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Angus Sinclair of New York, proprietor of Locomotive Engineering, and for ten years Secretary of the Master Mechanics' Association, who is visiting Chicago, is authority for the statement that as soon as competent men can be secured to be placed at the head of it a gigantic plant for the building of locomotives and other rolling stock is to be established in Switzerland by a company of American and European capitalists.

Mr. Sinclair said: "At the head of the company as President is George Burnham, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and J. S. Brill of the Brill Company of Philadelphia is Vice President. Mr. Barby is the Managing Director, and Mr. Siemens of the Siemens-Halske Company of Berlin is one of those heavily interested. The other Directors are French and Swiss capitalists, a French banker being the Treasurer.

"From my general knowledge of the business and recent observations in Europe I take it that the building of this plant simply means that the demand for locomotives and rolling stock in Europe is much greater than the supply, and that the American locomotive builders interested see an opportunity to reap large profits by utilizing American methods and machinery with cheap Swiss labor. All the methods to be employed are distinctly American."

EVANS'S "LITERARY BUREAU."

The Commissioner Says It Consists of All the Reputable Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A short retort made by Pension Commissioner Evans to some of the critics of his policy is going the rounds to-day in connection with the discussion over the expected fight on pensions at the Grand Army Encampment in Philadelphia. One of them, speaking of the coming contest, said to the Commissioner, shortly before his departure for Philadelphia:

"There is no use in your denying it, Mr. Commissioner; you might as well admit that you have a literary bureau."

"Yes, I have," retorted the Commissioner, emphatically, "and it consists of every reputable newspaper in the United States."

PHILIPPINE PORT RECEIPTS.

$667,618 Sent by Cable to the War Department for August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department received to-day by cable from Manila the receipts from all sources at the three principal ports in the Philippines in the month of August. The total receipts amount to $667,618. The customs receipts are $618,903.

By ports the customs receipts are: Manila, $429,000; Iloilo, $111,000; Cebu, $79,200.

The receipts from all sources exceed those of July by $135,618, and exceed those of any previous month since the date of occupation by the United States by $18,242.

Volunteers Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Secretary of War has ordered the Thirty-third Regiment of Volunteers from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Francisco for embarkation to the Philippines. The regiment is commanded by Col. Hare. Dates have been set for the departure of three other regiments of volunteers for the Philippines. One-half of the Thirty-fourth, Col. Kennon, will sail Sept. 8 on the Columbia, the remainder of the regiment Sept. 15 on the Belgian King. The Thirty-first, Col. Pettit, will sail Sept. 15 on the Sherman, and the Twenty-seventh, Col. Ball, will sail Sept. 18 on the Grant.

OTIS AS CIVIL GOVERNOR

There Is Said to be No Intention of Recalling Him.

MILES MAY LEAD THE ARMY

Recognized in Washington that Civil and Military Posts in the Philippines Must Be Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It is constantly repeated that in spite of all the clamor against Gen. Otis there is no intention of recalling him. This is true, but it is a very different thing from saying that he will direct the active military movements in the Fall campaign.

If the plan of having the insurgents attacked by an immense military force is to be carried out, there will be no reflection on Gen. Otis should it be considered that the task has grown too large for one man to handle, and that the civil management of the captured provinces will alone require his undivided attention. This is at present the view which prevails in the Cabinet. It is Secretary Root's view. He wants the biggest army the United States can spare thrown into the Philippines, and an active, vigorous campaign waged, which will give the rebels no rest until they are forced into a surrender. The duties of Civil Governor, which Gen. Otis is now discharging, could not be combined with the work which would devolve upon the commander of such an army. Besides this, such a campaign could only mean the continual subjugation and capture of districts, which would be added to the country in possession of the Americans, and the duties of the Civil Governor would be constantly increasing. Both positions, that of director of the military campaign and that of Civil Governor, would immensely increase in importance, and in responsibility, and one man could not perform the duties of both.

In case this plan is carried out it will be a question who is to be the military commander, but the name of Gen. Miles is more talked of than any other just now. This is not because of Gen. Miles's inclinations, for it has long been known that he does not desire to go to the Philippines, but because the force would be so large as practically to be the whole American Army, of which he is the commander.

MANILA ANOTHER LIVERPOOL.

Senator Morgan Talks of the City's Commercial Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Morgan of Alabama talked to-day concerning the commercial advantages of the Philippines, and said that he believed Manila would soon be the Liverpool of the East. He spoke of large quantities of cotton which had been shipped already to Manila, and added:

"This is just the beginning. Instead of sending our Southern cotton to Liverpool, there to be unloaded, manufactured, and reshipped through the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean to the Orient, with constant charges for brokerage, insurance, storage, &c., we will ship our cotton direct to Asia. Two-thirds of the cotton-consuming population of the earth live in Asia, and Manila is the door through which we can reach them. We can develop our own trade, and we need not depend upon Liverpool to fix the price of cotton. We can make Manila, and not Liverpool, the principal market for our Southern cotton, and open up to our section an era of prosperity almost beyond conception."

FOR A PHILIPPINE BLOCKADE.

Question of Preventing Insurgents Obtaining Ammunition Being Considered at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The matter of making an effective blockade in the Philippines, and especially around the Island of Luzon, so as to prevent the insurgents from obtaining ammunition and supplies, is one that is giving the Administration considerable concern. It has not been deemed feasible to proclaim a blockade, as it would indicate a state of war and possibly open a way to the recognition of the insurgents.

Whether or not it is feasible to attack, subdue, and garrison all the ports of Luzon which might serve as ports of supply for the Filipinos has not yet been determined. Heretofore there have not been sufficient troops in Luzon to make this possible, and the question will now arise whether troops had best be spared for this purpose.

The President has been advised that the navy should be utilized for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contraband of war and supplies for the Filipinos. At every port a naval vessel could be stationed, and under the military law of the island every incoming vessel could be made to exhibit its manifest. One trouble about carrying out this plan is the fact that there is not a sufficient number of light draught vessels to go into all the places where the Filipinos can receive their supplies.

MAJOR STRONG QUITS THE ARMY.

Son of ex-Mayor Declines to Return to Manila for Family Reasons.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, only son of ex-Mayor William L. Strong, who was recently appointed Major of Volunteers, has declined the commission and completely severed his connection with the army.

When asked yesterday why he had abandoned his plan of returning to the Philippines, Major Strong said:

"I had fully intended to go back, and wished to do so, but the ill-health of my mother makes it impossible. In short, I think I can be more useful at home than in the Philippines."

In May, 1898, Major Strong obtained his first commission, receiving an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. He was assigned to duty at Camp Merritt, San Francisco. He remained there until July, 1898, acting as Adjutant of the First Brigade of the Independent Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and was then ordered to Manila, whither he sailed on the same boat with Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

Arriving in Manila in August, Major Strong was made assistant to Major Thomas H. Barry, Gen. Otis's Adjutant General, and in the following November he was promoted to the Assistant Adjutant Generalship of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. MacArthur. Under that leader he has served continuously since that time, being raised to the rank of Major last December.

Major Strong was constantly on the firing line during Gen. MacArthur's campaign against Malalos, and was especially useful to his leader on account of his acquaintance with the Spanish and Tagal languages. Once he was wounded slightly, a Mauser bullet grazing his arm, but the injury was so insignificant that he remained on the field. When a temporary cessation of hostilities was declared in the latter part of January, and the Filipinos failed to honor their agreement regarding certain zones of neutral territory, Major Strong answered the call for a volunteer to pierce the rebel lines and demand of the hostile commander that he abide by the terms of the truce. Having been selected for the arduous enterprise on account of his knowledge of the native dialect, the young officer forced his way through to the rebel headquarters, delivered Gen. MacArthur's message, and obtained from the Filipino chief a renewal of his previous promise.

On the 16th of last month Major Strong reached San Francisco, intending to return to the scene of hostilities after his leave of absence had elapsed. The announcement that he has now decided to retire from the army altogether has caused much surprise among his friends and among all who have read with interest of his brief but brilliant military career.

Ex-Mayor Strong was averse to his son's warlike aspirations from the first, and his joy that they have ended is not concealed. He said yesterday that his son thought the forces in the Philippines were going to quell the rebellion before Christmas, and that they were in no need of his assistance.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

VETERANS REVOLT IN CAMP.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Had it not been for the intervention of the Sons of Veterans, who are in charge of the camp at Fairmount Park, there might have been no tents left this morning. Last night was cold, a heavy dew fell on the plain where the tents were pitched, and the aged veterans suffered from lack of bed clothing.

The sutler's tent supplied what were called blankets at 50 cents each, and when the old warriors who purchased these coverings and tried to keep warm under them found they had throw away their money the seeds of revolt were sown.

The trouble began with the Massachusetts contingent, whose tents were pitched in the southern part of the camp. The men had bought blankets, and found that their purchases were practically useless. They did not hesitate long as to their course. With a unanimity that was bred of desperation they seized the frail cots with which their tents were equipped and made a bonfire.

More than 100 cots were consumed, and shortly afterward tent poles and tent pegs were brought into requisition to feed the blaze. This was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the alarm quickly reached the headquarters of the Sons of Veterans, who are guarding the camp.

Within a few minutes after the report of danger reached Col. Hughes a detail of the guards was sent at double quick time to the scene. The blaze was extinguished, though the discontent of the veterans was not appeased. The men who had bought fifty-cent blankets were especially irate.

The members of the Massachusetts delegation said to-day: "Our tents had no floor. The cots were frail, and there were no mattresses or covering. The blankets bought at 50 cents each were not much heavier than cheese cloth, and we had to burn the cots or anything else we could lay hands on to dispel the dampness and keep warm."

PRESIDENT AND THE G. A. R.

Mr. McKinley Reviews 35,000 Old Soldiers at Philadelphia.

VISITS SAMPSON'S WARSHIPS

Guns of the Fleet Fire Many Salutes in His Honor—Two Speeches to the Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—President McKinley was the hero of to-day's exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. He began the day by driving over the route of the parade, which took place later, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and other distinguished visitors. The party reached the reviewing stand at 10 o'clock, and soon afterward the procession of veterans began to move.

The head of the column moved at 10 o'clock down Broad Street. The distance covered was five miles, and there were 35,000 men in line. Independence Hall was passed on the march and caps were lifted and colors dipped by the veterans.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the Department of Pennsylvania had passed, those veterans bringing up the rear, the President left to visit Admiral Sampson's warships, Gov. Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession.

Enthusiasm was rampant to-night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and State by Mayor Ashbridge and Gov. Stone. The President was introduced as "Comrade" McKinley. He said:

"I could not help but reflect as I passed through the 'Avenue of Fame' to-day what a volume of history its portraits told. The history of the achievements of the army as well as the navy made well and clear by familiar faces—familiar in that great struggle. Our great commander was there—Ulysses S. Grant—and Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, and Farragut, and while old ocean's breast bears a white sail they will be remembered. And not only in that gallery of heroes are found the great Captains but the privates of the old army. He who has no insignia of rank but the blue blouse and the men behind the guns of the navy all tell the story of heroism, greatness, and matchless achievement in which we all glory."

BANQUET TO THE PRESIDENT.

A few minutes later the Presidential party, with Admiral Sampson and his staff, left the Academy of Music, and proceeded to Odd Fellows Hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by George G. Meade Post, the Lafayette Post of New York, and the Kingsley Post of Boston. When the Chief Executive entered the banqueting hall, all present rose and cheered. When the President was introduced by the toastmaster to the diners he said:

"It has given me great pleasure to be associated with you to-day. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of us have witnessed. With the joyous side of the glad reunion of old comrades who fought side by side in a common cause and for a common country, there was the other sad side, that so many of our comrades who two years ago had marched proudly with you through the City of Buffalo are no longer in the ranks.

"The blue and the gray march under one flag—we've got but one flag now—the same that our grandfathers lifted up, the same our fathers bore, and that flag which you kept stainless and made triumphant forevermore.

"I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that this has been one of the happiest days of my life, looking in the faces of my comrades. They are getting a little too old for war, but they are all right. That during last year and this Summer we were able to convene 250,000 of the best young men in the United States was due to the example of your patriotism and the inspiration of your example."

The members of the Presidential party afterward retired from the hall and drove to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where they boarded a special train and left for Washington at 11:30 o'clock.

Real Facts

There are correspondents and correspondents. Few of them make any decided name for themselves. But occasionally one comes along who tells real facts in a most convincing way, and who quickly finds himself famous from his very honesty and fearlessness. Such a correspondent is "A. G. R.," whose letters from Manila, written to the Evening Post, are causing much favorable comment. One of the letters will appear in

The Evening Post
TO-DAY.

THE PIANOLA.

Wherever there is a piano there should be a Pianola.

It plays any piano. Any one can play it.

THREE NAMES—THEIR WEIGHT.

ROSENTHAL writes:
"I feel quite sure that nothing can more closely approach han. laying. I was delighted to hear it play the Chopin Study in my own tempo. It seems to me greatest in brilliant show pieces."

MOSZKOWSKI writes:
"Any one bidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays; but after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

SAUER says:
"I can freely say that the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort."

These three virtuosi are pianists of world-wide reputation. Moszkowski is one of the most popular composers of the present day.

Their endorsements prove that the Pianola admits of artistic results, sufficient to gain recognition from those who are themselves the greatest masters of the piano,—and that it is capable of rendering a composition in a manner to give satisfaction to the composer.

Is it not worthy of your investigation?

The Pianola brings into use thousands of pianos which are now lying idle. It makes every member of the family a player and master of a repertory, which includes the musical classics, ancient and modern, the latest popular airs, and an endless variety of both song and dance music.

No technical knowledge whatever is required on the part of the performer.

The Pianola supplies perfect technic.

The expression is controlled by the player and responds instantaneously to his will. He has, therefore, the double pleasure of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing it himself. PRICE, $250.

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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post.
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Bendoran in Front All the Way in the Flight Stakes.

MAHER RODE TWO WINNERS

Ben Eder Once More Successful Over the Hurdles—Erwin, Arbaces, Azucena, and Peace Also Won.

Harness racing at the Empire City track reduced the attendance at the running races yesterday very materially, so far as the clubhouse contingent was concerned at least. There was the usual crowd in the grand stand and in the field, and these seemed delighted when "Danny" Maher won two races with Erwin and Azucena. The racing was not very exciting, but the betting was just as brisk as ever.

During the day Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn purchased the colt Prince of Melbourne from John E. Madden at a price not made public. William C. Whitney added to his string the yearling colt by Kingston-Ballyhoo, from H. Eugene Leigh, for whom Matt Byrnes bid him in at $8,500 at a recent sale. The price is supposed to have been high, as Mr. Leigh had refused an offer of $10,000 for the colt on Monday. Pierre Lorillard tried to buy Bendoran from W. B. Jennings, but as the latter valued his horse at $15,000 and would hear of no less price for him, no sale was effected.

The event of the afternoon was the reappearance of The Friar, after his rest of about a year. This was in the Flight Stakes, for all ages, at seven furlongs. But five of the fifty-two horses nominated put in an appearance, and even in this small field the "bookies" had so little belief in the resuscitation of the Morris crack that they laid 25 to 1 against his chances, and kept all the money bet on him, which wasn't much. Bendoran was a red-hot favorite at a little less than even money, and that proved a good price, for he won in a common gallop from Sanders, who alone of the field was able to keep near the speedy sprinter from Maryland. The Friar showed none of the speed he did a year ago, when he won the stake, but trailed along in the rear, and was absolutely last at the finish.

The Flight was the only stake event on the card, the commoners having a chance at the money. The biggest field of the day was in the opening dash for maiden two-year-olds, with a bunch of fifteen racing for the purse. Of these "Dave" Gideon's colt Erwin proved the best, winning in a drive from Jen, one of McCafferty's lot. The first named practically led all the way, and finally rewarded the backers who have followed the colt persistently since his first appearance. This was the first time he has shown anything of the speed he has shown in his work, and though a late graduate from the maiden class, he acted as if he might develop into a fair sort of three-year-old.

Although Arbaces was badly ridden by Piggott, he was good enough at the end to beat Gen. Mart Gary by a nose in the second race. The latter was the favorite, but O'Leary took things so easy with him that this in a measure helped Arbaces to his victory.

Maher had his second winning mount on Azucena, and kept his horse in front from start to finish in the journey of a mile and three-sixteenths. He was hard pressed just at the end, however, by MacLeod of Dare, who was beaten but a neck for the purse of $1,200.

Ben Eder won the hurdle race, at a mile and three-quarters, very handily. He waited on Hardy C. and Merlin up to the last hurdle. Then he went to the fore and won easily. Spurs would not jump the hurdles, and Trinon tired so at the end of a mile that he was beaten a furlong.

Best of all the finishes of the day was that in the last race, when Peace, at 15 to 1, beat Meehanus and Sky Scraper at the end of a brush at six and a half furlongs. The trio had a hard driving finish, and Dupee got the outsider home a half length in front of the rival favorites, who were only separated by a nose at the end of the run.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 3-5.

1—Erwin, D. Gideon's ch. c., by His Highness-Vage, $500, 115 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Jen, J. McCafferty's b. f., 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Conner)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 110, 10 to 1.....(Wedderstrand)

La Vega, 115, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Angie, 115, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Royal Sterling, 115, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Salmagundi, 115, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Kamara, 112, 15 to 1, (Shaw;) Mardelmo, 115, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Allaire, 107, 100 to 1, (Brien;) McLemore, 112, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Phoen, 115, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Kipling, 115, 100 to 1, (Clayton;) Specific, 115, 200 to 1, (Littlefield;) Beautiful, 112, 50 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Pactaria, 115, 200 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by half a length; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward which have never won $1,000. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Arbaces, A. J. Shemler's b. h., 4 years, by Red Iron-Lilly Wright, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Piggott)
2—General Mart Gary, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 112, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Mai, S. Sanford & Son's b. f., 3, 119, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Claraba, H. G. Hunter's b. f., 3, 109, 10 to 1.....(Shaw)

Won in a hard drive by a nose; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:03.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 104 pounds, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 .....(Maher)
2—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larrable's b. c., 3, 113, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—The Devil, Woodard & Anderson's b. h., 4, 103, 14 to 5 .....(Dupee)

Fast Black, 3, 93, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Knight of the Garter, 5, 107, 7 to 2, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit for horses entered Jan. 3, or $100 each, half forfeit, for those entered July 15, of which $350 to the second and $150 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:26 4-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 115 pounds, 6 to 10 and 3 to 10.....(Spencer)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. h., by Hanover-Constantinople, 4, 105, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Maher)
3—McMeekin, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 2, 95, 12 to 1.....(Odom)

Mr. Jersey, 2, 95, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) and The Friar, 5, 125, 25 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf. Time—3:28.

1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 166 pounds, 6 to 10 and 1 to 4 .....(Finnigan)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 133, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Raymond)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4, 135, 50 to 1.....(Burgess)

Julius Cæsar, 4, 140, 8 to 5, (Sprague,) and Trianon, 5, 132, 25 to 1, (Owens,) also ran and finished as named. Spurs, 3, 132, 25 to 1, (Barry,) also ran, but refused at the first jump.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5.

1—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3 years, by Midlothian-Turmoil, $800, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Meehanus, Westmore & Meehan's ch. c., 105, 5 to 2 and even.....(Maher)
3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 108, 2 to 1.....(Odom)

Belle of Troy, 3, 99, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) The Barrister, 3, 111, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Dollie Weithoff, 3, 93, 7 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Klondyke, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Pella B., 3, 98, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Theary, 3, 98, 15 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a short head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bold Knight	114	Lady Massey	105
Rose Clark	108	Estill	104
Mynheer	107	Ceylon	103
Herbert	107	Brusquerie	99
Dangerous Maid	107	Belle of Orleans	99
Post Haste	106	Beverage	99

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Box	126	Judge Denny	113
Peep O'Day	124	Lothario	111
Voter	120	Charentus	108
Swiftmas	118	The Star of Bethlehem	98
Kinnikinnic	114	Marito	89

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Futurity course.

Prejudice	118	Primrose Day	107
Lady Contrary	115	Lady Uncas	107
Oneck Queen	115	Smoke	107
Motley	115	Olinda	107
Musette	107	Runaway Girl	100
Andrisa	107	Iroquois Belle	100
Lady of the Vale	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Six furlongs on main track.

K. C. B.	116	Waterhouse	113
Dr. Fitzsimmons	116	Amorita	113
Sharpless	116	Rose O'Lee	113
Morose	116	Ranford	113
Leon d'Or	116	Gold Standard	113
Anne Belle	113	Alice Nise	113
Veracious	113	Keep Time	113
Emigre	113	Dora F.	113
Spangling	113	Uam Var	113
Tourraine	113		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Blueaway	108	Manassas	103
Maurice	108	Bardella	103
Rare Perfume	107	Piccola	98
Maximo Gomez	107	Hardly	98
Banished	106	Cathedral	97
Wolhurst	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on turf.

The Batchelor	125	Bon Ino	98
Thomas Cat	118	George Boyd	95
Prince McClurg	116		

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Animals from Millbrook Farm and Willamette Studs Sold.

A number of yearlings from the Millbrook Farm and Willamette Studs, together with those of different breeders, were sold in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay before yesterday's races began. The sale was not well attended, yet the bidding was brisk, and good prices were realized. The best price of the sale was $3,600, which was given by W. P. Burch for the colt by Top-gallant-Glen Hop. He is a big colt, and one would take him for a four-year-old instead of a yearling. Sydney Paget gave the next best prices—$2,200 for a colt by Lord Esterling-Welcome and $2,000 for the colt by Lissak-Lady Royster. The summary:

PROPERTY OF MILLBROOK FARM.

Brown colt, by imp. Escher-Silk Gown; J. J. Marklein	$425
Brown colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Ella B.; J. J. Marklein	500
Chestnut colt by Charade-Electricity; J. H. Cahn	500
Chirington, b. c., by Fabulous-Alice D.; W. P. Burch	200
Chestnut colt, by Lamplighter-Silk Stockings; E. L. Graves	275
John Bull, ch. c., by imp. Masetto-El Dorado; J. H. Cahn	550
Brown filly, by Charade-Augusta; A. Lakeland	100
Total for seven head, $2,550.	
Average per head, $364.	

PROPERTY MAJOR J. B. MALONE.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Lord Esterling-Welcome; Sydney Paget	$2,200

PROPERTY J. H. HIGUELY.

Bay colt, by Lissak-Lady Royster; Sydney Paget	$2,000

PROPERTY WILLAMETTE STUD.

Brown colt, by imp. Topgallant-Vesper; O. L. Richards	$325
Bay colt, by imp. Topgallant-Ida Green; F. De Ruiz	725
Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-Ramona; H. T. Griffin	450
Total for three head, $1,500.	
Average per head, $500.	

PROPERTY J. W. FRANKLIN.

Bay colt, by imp. Topgallant-Glen Hop; W. P. Burch	$3,600
Gray filly, by imp. Lord Esterling-Glenair; T. Burke	325

PROPERTY T. B. JONES.

Gray filly, by imp. Conrad-Mattie B.; H. Warnke	$100

AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN FRONT.

Sloan Wins Three Races and Reiff Finishes First in One Event at the Doncaster Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At the first day of the Doncaster September meeting to-day the race for the Fitzwilliam Stakes was won by Mr. W. Duke's five-year-old horse Joe Ullman, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey. Eight horses ran, three quarters of a mile.

The race for the Doncaster Welter Plate was won by Mr. W. Cooper's six-year-old chestnut horse Golden Rule, on which "Tod" Sloan had the mount. Eight horses ran, one mile. The betting was 5 to 1 against Golden Rule.

The race for the Champagne Stakes was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut gelding Democrat, by Sensation-Equality, bred in the United States, with Sloan up. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Bettyfield, piloted by "Skeets" Martin, finished third. Seven horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 on Democrat.

In the race for the Clumber Plate Lord William Beresford's Doric II., ridden by Sloan, beat Mr. E. A. Wigan's King of the Plains. The distance was one mile, and the betting was 100 to 30 on Doric II.

The race for the Glasgow Plate was won by Mr. J. Thompson's chestnut colt by Phocion, out of Clara's Daughter. Mr. C. F. Dwyer's gray filly Peaches, ridden by Sloan, finished third. Twenty-one horses ran, five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 1 against Peaches.

The race for the Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's four-year-old bay colt Calveley, by St. Serf-Sandiway. Lord William Beresford's four-year-old horse Jiffy II., ridden by Sloan, was not placed. Twelve horses ran. The betting was 6 to 1 against Jiffy II.

McCOY KNOCKS OUT THORNE.

It Took Only Three Rounds to Completely Finish the Englishman.

"Kid" McCoy completely rehabilitated himself last night in the opinions of his friends by easily knocking out Geoffrey Thorne of England at the Broadway Athletic Club in the third round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout. Thorne had fancied that because "Jack" McCormick of Philadelphia had the luck to knock McCoy out by a chance blow a short while ago, he might repeat the performance. It did not take him long to come to a realizing sense of his mistake.

"Johnny" White refereed the bout. The men had weighed in at 3 P. M. at 158 pounds, and each looked in fine condition.

Thorne started as the aggressor in the first round, doing most of the leading. McCoy kept his hands little in motion, content to size up his man and meet his rushes at the start by clinching.

In the second round McCoy began to warm up a little, and his generalship and leg work were a strong contrast to Thorne's awkward and nervous, though rapid, starting. McCoy finally got in the smash on Thorne's mouth which set it bleeding, and later the Englishman went down twice, apparently to avoid punishment. Thorne could not land with any accuracy.

In the third McCoy, following a bit of sparring, caught his man a vicious left hook in the jaw. Thorne started to fall forward, and as he did so ran into a left swing full on the side of the jaw. He fell on his face and was counted out, though making frantic efforts to rise.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DIES.

Medical Examiner of West Haven, Conn., Making an Investigation.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5.—Medical Examiner Barnett of West Haven is investigating the suspicious death of Ira O. Estey, a retired business man, forty-eight years old, who died last night after a month's illness.

He was a Christian Scientist, and is alleged to have been treated by Edward L. Perry of this city, to whom the Directory gives the occupation of "Christian Scientist."

KEY WEST'S FEVER RECORD.

Twenty-eight Cases So Far—Three Were Fatal—To Move Troops Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Surgeon Carter of the Marine Hospital Service to Surgeon General Wyman reports that there have been so far twenty-eight cases of yellow fever at Key West, three of which have proved fatal.

Arrangements have been made with the Mallory Line for a ship to bring the garrison from Key West, which has been ordered moved on account of the yellow fever. It is the present intention of the War Department to send them to Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Long Island Express Boys Strike.

Seventy-five boys employed on the wagons of the Long Island Express Company as helpers to the drivers are on strike. They sent a committee of five Monday to see Superintendent Clarke of the company to demand that their pay be increased from $25 to $30 a month, and that they be paid for the two nights in the week they work overtime. Mr. Clarke refused to grant the demands.

FAST TROTS ON NEW TRACK

McMillan Captured the Speedway Cup, Beating the Favorite.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE EVENT

The Bronx 2:16 Fixture Brought Out Twelve Starters, and the Heats Were Closely Contested.

It was thought by many that perhaps the big attendance at the Empire City Trotting Club's new track, near Mount Vernon, on Monday, was due to the fact that the day was a holiday, but any such idea as this was dissipated yesterday, when the horses were called to score down the track for the first heat in the 2:07 pacing class. There were, of course, not nearly so many persons at the track as on Monday, but there were at least 5,000 visitors on the grounds, and all of them seemed filled to the bursting point with enthusiasm for the revived sport of light-harness racing. They came in carriages and in light road wagons, behind heavy harness horses and sleek roadsters, and others arrived on the railroad to Mount Vernon and then went to the track on the trolley cars. The petty gamblers who on Monday infested the roads up to the track and sought to fleece the visitors were not there, for Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County had given orders for them to be kept away. Neither was there the big crowd of ancient wagons used on Monday to convey visitors to the track. The trolley cars were capable of handling a crowd of yesterday's size, and transportation facilities all around were much improved.

The visitors who drove out to the track also fared much better than on Monday, for the roads were not so greatly crowded and there was much more room on the roads for the drivers of the fast ones to speed their horses. There were a long string of these drivers of good roadsters in the procession that made its way up Seventh Avenue, across the Harlem Bridge, and then up Jerome Avenue to the track, for an event on the programme—the Speedway Cup—was one in which they were especially interested. It was to be a test of speed between the horses that contest almost daily with each other on the Speedway, and nearly every man on the "Speedway brigade" was interested in the result. But before they could see this contest they had little races of their own on the way up to the track to attend to, and they were as much interested in these brushes as if hundreds of dollars or an extra Speedway Cup depended upon the result.

SOME OF THE FLEET ROADSTERS.

Prominent among the long line of drivers that held the reins over the necks of speedy roadsters were John Quinn, the Superintendent of the Speedway. He and Gabe Case were seated comfortably in a road wagon behind a pair of bay trotters that could step along together at better than a 2:30 gait. Behind them, and just as eager for a brush as he was twenty years ago, came ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, with the little bay mare that he usually drives on Seventh Avenue. She has a record of 2:21½, and on the way up she made short work of a brown pacer that George Huber held the lines over. Another driver that passed some of the speedy ones on the way up to the track was Fred Taral, the jockey. It surprised some of the trotting-horse men to see Taral at the trots, when there was racing at Sheepshead Bay, but he was only one of the many racing men who skipped the running races in order to put in a day with the harness horses.

Taral held the reins over Dan K., 2:20½, and he made the gelding show a clean pair of heels to many. James McClenahan, the banker, was out behind a big bay mare that took the shine from Mart Hanley's trotter, and William Durando jogged along contentedly at half speed behind Little Frank. Sheriff Frank Creamer of Brooklyn and James Shevlin, another of Boss McLaughlin's henchmen, drove out to the track behind a sturdy pair of bay roadsters. David Bonner was out behind Safety, and Arthur Kerker had out his well-known roadster Attateka. Horace Wilson, the Secretary of the Kentucky Breeders' Association, and ex-Chief of Police McCullagh, J. A. Blaurock, Barney Demarest, Andy Welch of Hartford, and A. L. Perrin were among the others in the throng. Upon their arrival at the track some of the drivers reported that they had passed on the way up several smashed road rigs.

The track was in much better condition than on Monday because of the frequent working of the horses over it, and the conditions were all that could be desired to test the Speedway championship.

RACE FOR THE SPEEDWAY CUP.

There were only three starters for the Speedway Cup—Newcastle, 2:11¾; Angelus, 2:12¼, and McMillan, 2:16. The cup, after three heats had been trotted, went to the latter, who, although having the slowest mark, is a much steadier goer than the other two. Newcastle, with which J. W. Cornish has beaten almost all of the Speedway horses, was a decided favorite over the other two, and he did succeed in winning one of the three heats. That he did not win the cup was due entirely to his unsteadiness, for he had far more speed at a steady gait than McMillan. In the first heat, Newcastle, who drew the pole, broke at the quarter, and McMillan and Angelus had it between them up to the half-mile pole. Then McMillan went up in the air, and Newcastle, coming strong, got up with him again. All three started steadily up to the three-quarter pole, but at this point Newcastle again broke from his gait, and McMillan had little trouble in going to the front again and winning by three lengths. The second heat went to the favorite, for this time it was McMillan that broke just before the end of the heat. This heat was trotted in three and one-half seconds faster than McMillans heat, but in the following heat the big bay gelding proved that he could go at an equally fast clip.

INTEREST IN THE FINAL HEAT.

McMillan and Newcastle had each a heat to his credit when they scored up the track for the final, and all of the trotting sharps and the Speedway drivers were confident that McMillan would win the deciding heat. Newcastle had the advantage of the pole, but when the word to start came was not let out to top speed, because Mr. Maloney, who drove him, did not expect that the word would be given on that score. Starter Frank Walker, however, found the three starters almost on an even line, and sent them along. McMillan was fairly into racing stride, and, having gained a slight lead, his owner, John F. Moore, took him across the track and made the pole with him. He led up the back stretch at a clip that brought him to the half in 1:11½, and Newcastle was tearing after him at top speed. Angelus was being carried along at too smart a gait, and went up in the air, while the other two continued to drive up the back stretch. Near the three-quarter pole Newcastle succeeded in getting up on even terms with McMillan, and they swung around into the stretch so nearly on a line that a blanket could have covered the pair.

Both came strong, and they reached the three-quarters pole in 1:48¾. Half way down the stretch McMillan forged slightly to the front, and then the crowd in the grand stand sent up a cheer of encouragement for Newcastle. Instead of helping the horse, the cheer seemed to frighten him, for he broke from his steady stride, and all hope of winning was lost within fifty yards of the wire. Mr. Maloney succeeded in righting him again, but McMillan eased up, winning by a couple of lengths. The time in this heat was 2:20, the same as in Newcastle's heat.

PACER WON IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

The 2:07 pacing class brought out a field of five "side-wheelers," but after the first heat there were only four left, for Hallena Duplex was distanced. Royal R. Sheldon, the favorite over the field in the pools, had little trouble in winning this event in two straight heats. Choral, a handsome and speedy bay mare from Pennsylvania, carried the field along several lengths to the good until the three-quarter was reached in the first heat. Then, on the turn to the stretch, the favorite, who had been second all the way, came up fast and easily passed her, and Fairview, also coming very fast at the end, beat the mare out for second place. In the second heat, Choral again carried the field up to the three-quarter pole, and again on the turn into the stretch Royal R. Sheldon came fast, and continued on to the end, winning easily.

The Bronx, 2:16 trotting class for a purse of $3,000, called out twelve starters, and was productive of the two most sharply contested heats of the afternoon. Surpol, a big gray stallion with a mark of 2:10, carried off first money by winning two straight heats. The Western men, led by John Curry, the owner and driver of the horse, made an onslaught on the poolbox and the cash boxes of the five bookmakers in the betting ring, for they backed the Indiana horse liberally, and took all of the money that had been bet on the favorite, Precision, as well as the money that was bet on the field. Precision showed the way around in the first heat to the three-quarter pole, and then Surpol took up the lead and showed the way down the stretch. He carried the favorite to a break when within fifty yards of the wire and won by two open lengths. In the second heat Surpol had everything his own way. From his advantageous position on the pole he got away in front and led from start to finish, Precision again finishing second.

It was announced after the races yesterday that C. J. Hamlin's famous road pair, The Abbot and Battleton, would probably start to-day in a trial against the team record of 2:12¼, now held by Belle Hamlin and Honest George.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—2:07 class; pacing. Purse $2,000.

Roy Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-Flaxey, (O'Neil)	1	1
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield)	2	3
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	4	2
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)	3	4
Hallena Duplex, b. m., (Walker)	dis.	

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾.

SECOND RACE.—Speedway Cup for Speedway trotters; amateurs to drive.

McMillan, b. g., by Norval-Maud T., (John F. Moore)	1	2	1
New Castle, b. g., (Daniel Maloney)	2	1	2
Angelus, ch. g., (John Bartlett and H. L. Perrin)	3	3	3

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:37	1:12	1:48¼	2:23½
Second heat	0:37	1:11½	1:46¾	2:20
Third heat	0:36¼	1:11½	1:46¾	2:20

THIRD RACE.—The Bronx; 2:16 class; trotting. Purse $3,000.

Surpol, g. s., by Electricity-Sally Benton, (Curry)	1	1	
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	2	2	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	4	3	
Kittie Newman, ch. m., (Brinkerhoff)	5	4	
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (McHenry)	3	9	
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	6	7	
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	9	5	
Quarterstaff, b. s., (Snyder)	8	6	
Ivandorf, b. g., (Emery)	7	10	
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley)	10	8	
Robert J., b. g., (Walker)	11	11	
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Roberts)	dis.		

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:32¼	1:05¾	1:39	2:10½
Second heat	0:33	1:04¾	1:38	2:10

The Programme for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—2:29 Class; trotting. Purse $1,500.

D. Wilson's gr. m. Annie Burns.
D. Wilson's blk. m. Hilda.
A. McDowell's br. m. Sadie M.
A. McDowell's b. g. Richland.
N. W. Hubinger's blk. h. Woodside.
Oak Hill Farm's br. g. George C.
Oak Hill Farm's blk. g. Eric.
De Witt C. Flanagan's b. m. Martha.
Village Farm's b. f. Betty Hamlin.
Village Farm's b. g. Lasso.
Lookout Farm's br. m. Seddie L.
Summit View Farm's b. g. Senator L.
Edward Magee's b. m. Lucille.
Schaible Brothers' ch. h. Fleetwood.
Meadowlands Stock Farm's b. m. Nellie Emmet.

SECOND RACE.—Free-for-all; pacing; stallions. Purse of $4,000.

W. H. White's b. h. Star Pointer.
Nutmeg Stable's br. h. Searchlight.
A. M. Haws's blk. h. Joe Patchen.
Arden Farm's b. h. John R. Gentry.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance Both Morning and Afternoon—Fine Animals Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

This was the second day of the Newport Horse Show, which was well attended in the morning and in the afternoon was crowded. The weather was delightful until 5 o'clock, when a cold wind blew over the grounds.

In the polo pony class Stanley Mortimer and Frederic H. Allen showed remarkably fine animals and rode superbly. In the park team class, before a drag, with the owner or a member of a coaching club to drive, Robert L. Gerry was his own whip, and William E. Carter tooled a handsome coach for Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. Gerry's driving was heartily applauded, and he carried off the first prize, while Mr. Carter won the second for Mr. Whitney. Mr. Lawson entered a handsome coach, but as the owner did not drive or fill the other conditions he was not allowed to compete.

One of the most interesting classes of the afternoon was that of the ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson rode her brown mare Milady and Mrs. J. H. M. Grosvenor rode a beautiful brown gelding. Mrs. Beach rode Lispenard Stewart's Buccaneer. Miss Beach rode Mrs. Danielson's brown mare Queenston. Others who rode included Mrs. Wilson, Miss Holloway, Miss Taylor, and Miss Gladys Lawson. Mrs. Danielson took the blue ribbon.

In Class 7, for pairs of horses for ladies' phaetons, Miss Beatrice Mills drove the chestnut mares Nita and Venita skillfully. At her side was Mrs. A. De Navarro. Robert L. Gerry drove his team School Girl and Schoolmaster, Charles F. Bates Coxey and Donna, and Mr. Hexter Attractive and Attraction. Mr. Hexter gained first prize and Miss Mills second.

Summaries:

Class 39, Best and Fastest Flat-Foot Walker.—1—Alert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years; E. D. Jordan. 2—Gorgeous, b. m., 15.2, six years; T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson. 3—Golden Beam, ch. m., 15.3¼, 6 years; Miss H. L. Knowles.

4—Jet, blk. m., 15.2, 6 years; Miss Mabel Gerry.

Class 40, Pair of Horses Over 14.1 and under 15.2 hands.—1—Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½, 5 years; Attraction, gr. g., 14.3½, 8 years; Strauss & Hexter. 2—The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 8 years; Sporting Life, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years; Charles F. Bates. 3—Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 10 years; Brown Donna, br. g., 15.1, 8 years; Charles F. Bates. 4—Oxford, b. g., 15.1½, 6 years; Cambridge, b. g., 15.1½, 7 years; John Doyle.

Class 41, Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, any age, by a full registered hackney sire, to be shown under saddle, Carolina Prize.—Buccaneer, ch. g., 6 years; Lispenard Stewart. 2—Two Step, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years; J. Holloway. 3—Little Boy Perfect, gr. g., 12.3, 6 years; Charles F. Bates. 4—Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1¼; E. D. Jordan.

Class 26, Private Hansom Cabs and Horses.—1—Aspiration, b. g., 15.3 hands, aged; H. P. Whitney; 2—Aiken, ch. g., aged; Mrs. W. R. Travers. Dio, b. g., 16.1, 11 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor.

Class 9.—Horses over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands.—First, Coxey, br. g., 15.1 hands, 10 years, Charles F. Bates; second, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Charles F. Batse; third, Attraction, gr. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Primrose, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 47.—Hunters and jumpers, open to all—First, King Crow, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; second, Chapple, b. g., 16 hands, 8 years, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; third, Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, Miss Marion Holloway; fourth, Birthday, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, J. Holloway.

Class 21.—Harness tandem, over 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands.—First, Glorious Music, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, and Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14.1 hands, 6 years, T. W. & A. Lawson; second, Coxey and Brown Donna, Charles F. Bates; third, Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½ hands, 5 years, and Attraction, gr. m., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, and Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.0¼ hands, 5 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 44.—Polo ponies—First, Rondo, ch. m., 7 years, Stanley Mortimer; second, Spaniard, ch. g., 14¼ hands, 5 years, Robert L. Gerry.

Class 2.—Runabout Horses—First, The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; second, Attractive, Strauss & Hexter; third, Actress, b. m., 13.3, 6 years, James F. Shaw; fourth, The Only One, br. g., 14 hands, 8 years, Mrs. G. A. Saportas.

Class 34.—Sea Foam Stakes—First, Polonaise, b. m., 15¾ hands, 7 years, Charles S. Phillips; second, Consolation, blk. m., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; third, Cigarette, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, Miss Gladys Mills; fourth, Alert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 31.—Park Team—First, Robert L. Gerry; second, H. P. Whitney.

Class 10.—Horse, 15 hands 2 inches and over—First, Sir Roderick, b. g., 15.2½ hands; 7 years, Charles T. Proctor; second, Montrose, ch. g., 16½, 5 years, Strauss & Hexter; third, Shamrock, b. g., 15.3½, 5 years, John Doyle; fourth, Columbia, 15.3½, 5 years, John Doyle.

Class 38.—Lady's Saddle Horse—First, Milady, b. m., 15.1¼ hands, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; second, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, J. Holloway; third, Gorgeous, b. g., 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; fourth, Albert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 14.—Hackney or Half-bred Hackney—First, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Tom Noddy, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan; third, Buckskin, g., Mrs. Gebhard; fourth, Voltaire, br. g., 15.2, 11 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 7.—Pair of Horses for Spider or Lady's Phaeton—First, Attractive and Attraction, Strauss & Hexter; second, Nita, ch. m., 15.1½, 6 years, Venita, ch. m., 15.1½, 5 years, Miss Beatrice Mills; third, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life, Charles F. Bates; fourth, Sly, b. m., 14.3, 6 years, Artful, b. m., 14.3, 6 years, William F. Thompson.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI COMING.

Famous Cricket Player Expects to Sail on the Majestic Next Week.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricket player, has almost completed his arrangements for his American trip, and the team will sail on the White Star liner Majestic Sept. 13, returning to England in October. The team includes A. C. Maclaren, C. L. Townsend, C. P. Fry, A. O. Jones, G. Brann, and A. Priestly.

Prince Ranjitsinhji's greatest difficulty is to obtain a wicket keeper, neither Martin of Oxford University nor Taylor of Cambridge being as yet able to accept. A. E. Stoddart and J. R. Mason have also been asked to go, but have not decided.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the New Yorks by a Score of 16 Runs to 5.

DARKNESS ENDED THE FARCE

The Absence of Some of the Regular Players Weakened the Local Team—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	81	36	.692
Philadelphia	76	46	.623
Boston	73	45	.619
Baltimore	67	48	.583
Cincinnati	68	52	.567
St. Louis	60	54	.561
Chicago	61	60	.504

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TWELVE PAGES.

CHEERS FOR AGUINALDO.

Cheers from the throats of a large crowd of Democrats in Cooper Union at the mention of AGUINALDO as "one of the heroes of the world" are a sign of the times which it would be folly to ignore and which it is easier to sneer at than to explain away.

Nothing could be simpler than to apply to this incident the strict interpretation of logic, and nothing would be more misleading. AGUINALDO is in arms against the Government of the United States. To support him, to give him aid and comfort, is, in the terms of the Constitution, treason. When Congressman LENTZ of Ohio lauds him and compares him to WASHINGTON, when he calls him one of the heroes of the world, and when the audience howls with delight at such utterances, it cannot be denied that to the extent of their capacity they are giving aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States, and that by the hard interpretation of the language of the law they are in spirit and intent traitors. But the sparing use of logic and a steady refusal to take offense at the spirit and intent of citizens who do not do any concrete act in violation of the law have been for ages the traits of English-speaking people that have secured for them a larger measure of both liberty and order than any other people have enjoyed.

The feeling at the bottom of the demonstration in Cooper Union is not so much sympathy for AGUINALDO or approval of his war upon the United States as intense partisan feeling of animosity toward the party in power and an equally intense longing to take its place. What Mr. LENTZ and his friends want just now is a "cry." They need it, and they need it badly, as the phrase is, "in their business." That business is to turn Mr. McKINLEY out and put Mr. BRYAN in. It need not be inferred that they invent the "cry" about AGUINALDO, but they are in a frame of mind to accept it with zeal and even with a certain fury. If they should succeed they would promptly cool down, and if Mr. BRYAN were President of the United States he might capture, imprison, banish, or slay this "hero of the world" at his leisure, without fear of criticism from his ardent supporters. And it is extremely probable that this is what he would do. It would be no more violent contradiction between profession and practice than JEFFERSON offered on taking office.

Nevertheless, it will not be wise to ignore the fact that partisanship does take this form and freely faces the consequences, that the term "traitor" falls harmlessly, and that the party in power cannot rely solely on their claims as the supporters of the flag to win the election of next year. It is not easy to estimate accurately the force either of the purely partisan feeling of opposition to the Administration or the degree to which it is reinforced by opposition to the policy in the Philippines. The two united may be stronger than is now generally supposed. They may become stronger yet in the course of the next year. We believe that the party in power have very little to fear from opposition on purely home issues, and that, therefore, it is the wisest course for them to try to settle the foreign or semi-foreign questions as promptly and as completely as possible.

It will also be wise for them in seeking such settlement to take note of the basis on which the opposition is founded and to try to disarm all reasonable criticism. There are two essential elements in the Philippine problem — the suppression of the insurrection and the establishment of orderly self-government under the guidance and control of the United States. The latter is as important as the former, and though the former must precede the latter in point of time, it cannot be made the sole or the chief object pursued. Especially it must not be allowed to occupy public attention exclusively. Put down the insurrection with all the energy and severity needed, but make it plain that orderly self-government is to follow and seize every chance to show that fact by actual steps in establishing it. This is the plain duty as well as the clear interest of the present Administration.

LET SCHLEY ALONE.

It is to be hoped that the recent return from Europe of Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, is not the reason for the resumption of the attack upon Rear Admiral SCHLEY.

Admiral SCHLEY is on the Naval Register as one of the senior Rear Admirals, and he has been drawing, since July 1, the pay of a Major General in the army, the highest pay of his rank. He had asked, many months ago, for assignment to sea duty, and it has been understood that he intimated a desire to be assigned to command the European Squadron if that squadron should be reorganized.

He has not asked for the command of the North Atlantic Station. There is reason to believe that he does not begrudge the honor of the appointment to that command of Rear Admiral REMEY. He has never, as his critics will admit, shown any inclination to monopolize honors in which the whole navy is entitled to share.

Admiral SCHLEY would be glad to be assigned to sea duty. He has some friends who believe that he has now a title to be accorded service that will be agreeable to him. But neither the Admiral nor his friends, nor Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, it is to be hoped, will be convicted of responsibility for every howl that is set up by SCHLEY'S malignant persecutors every time an Admiral is detailed to new duty.

There is "honor enough for all" the Admirals of the navy, and persistent and idle detraction cannot take from Rear Admiral SCHLEY his rightful share.

INVADING THE TRANSVAAL.

A study of the map of South Africa is calculated to dampen the ardor of the British admirers and followers of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose voice is still for war and who profess a contempt for "wiles more inexpert ' in dealing with the Boers of the Transvaal. For which very reason such a study may be commended to them.

From Cape Town to Pretoria seems to be not far from eight hundred miles as the crow flies. But the British soldier does not proceed as the crow flies. He takes the train. For 647 miles, namely to Kimberly, the road from Cape Town passes through British territory, but it can hardly be called safe on that account. It is vulnerable to raids which might do more mischief in a day than could be repaired in a month. In order to make it a safe mode of transit, it will probably have to be held and guarded in considerable force, for fifty or perhaps a hundred miles south of Kimberly. North of Kimberly this road passes between the Orange Free State and Bechuanaland, and is thus continually exposed to the attacks of undoubtedly hostile populations until it enters the Transvaal. The cost and risk of keeping open such a line of communication are appalling.

The railroad northwestward from Natal seems to offer a line of less resistance. It does not appear how far this road is completed, but doubtless to and into the Orange Free State. That is the danger of the route. Within a week after the declaration of war, not one mile of the road would be serviceable unless the British should resort to the high-handed measure of sending an army of invasion into a friendly State at the same time with the declaration. And even if they defied the opinion of the world to this extent, the force they sent in must be either overwhelming or it would be in a highly precarious position.

Decidedly the line of least geographical resistance is that which reaches the Transvaal going westward from Delagoa Bay. By that route Pretoria is less than 500 miles from a good harbor with which it is connected by a good railway. But neither the harbor nor a mile of the road is under British control. The Portuguese will not sell, as a matter of national pride. To allow the passage of British troops would be to expose themselves to the vengeance of the Boers, and a seizure of the bay would be altogether too piratical a procedure for the end of the nineteenth century.

Upon the whole, the invasion of the Transvaal for the purpose of righting the wrongs of the Uitlanders is a proposition much more attractive to politicians who talk about it at their ease in Birmingham than to Generals who have actually to plan and execute it in South Africa, and still more than to the troops upon whom the brunt of the invasion will fall.

THE NEW BUILDING CODE.

Of course it was a good point in the charter, and in conformity with the principle of local self-government, that the framing of a building code should have been intrusted to the municipal authorities. The conditions of building here are so different from those in other large cities of the State, and so still more different from those communities which return a majority of the legislators, that it was quite idle to expect any real consideration in Albany for a building law of New York. Such consideration was never in fact given. The difference between a hearing in Albany and a hearing in New York on such law ought to be the difference between trying to explain a complicated matter to a person with whom you have to begin at the beginning and who cares nothing about it, and trying to explain it to a person who is warmly interested, and who has always accessible expert opinions.

If the Municipal Assembly had named an expert commission which commanded the confidence of all the professions and trades especially interested, and of the public generally interested, the presumption would be immensely in favor of the code reported by such a commission. But that is not the case. The commission has been too extensively Horganized and Slatterified to command the confidence of anybody. It ought to be an expert commission, and the maximum of experts in its membership of eleven cannot be put higher than two. It ought to have contained an engineer of engineering standing, an architect of architectural standing, a lawyer of legal standing, an ironmaster of standing in his business, and so forth, and nobody at all whose standing was that of a politician. But the trail of politics is over even those of the members who are entitled to be called experts, and the majority have no standing at all except as politicians.

The consequence is that there can be no presumption at all in favor of the code reported by this commission, any more than if it had been reported by a committee of the State Legislature. Every known expert who may be moved to attack it, from the point of view of his own specialty, will have the weight of authority on his side. The commission "points with pride" to a short list of the experts in various phases of building who have made suggestions to them. But there is an absence of any mention of concurrent action on the part of the professional associations whose members are most interested in sound construction; and there is a mention of one of the most important of these associations, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which has expressly declined to have anything to do with the draft of the code unless it were submitted to it for criticism as a whole.

Still, the code may be a good and commendable code, though such a result of such labors would be very remarkable. The point is that there is no presumption of professional authority or intelligence in its favor. Nobody who knows any business connected with building can be accused of presumptuousness in assailing it. And probably the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been well advised in refusing to commit itself to any partial approval, and in reserving its full right to criticise or condemn.

THE M'KANE TYPE.

Undoubtedly the death of Mr. JOHN Y. McKANE was hastened by his imprisonment in Sing Sing—not by any physical hardships there endured, for the health of the convicts is carefully looked after, but by the humiliation and chagrin the terrible reverse in his fortunes inflicted. He had been for years a very successful man, rapidly gaining wealth and influence and power, accustomed to command, enjoying the admiration and, it must also be said, the affection of many friends and followers. He had faced his trial before the courts confidently and defiantly, and his defeat was crushing. When he returned to his home, he found that his friends had neither forgotten nor failed him. He was received as if he were a released captive taken in battle. But his prestige was dimmed; his political power was gone; his spirit was broken.

McKANE was a type that is gradually disappearing. According to his lights, he was not a dishonest man. In his way he was a religious man. He undoubtedly believed that his lawless course was but the more successful use of the same resources that his rivals were ready to employ, and that evasion, perversion, or violation of the law were but necessary means to attain the ends proper to politics—the business of his life. Of politics as a field for serving the public, with no reward but fair pay in office and the respect of honorable men, the gratification of a pure and unselfish ambition, he probably had not even a conception. It must have seemed to him either a "fool notion" or a piece of blank hypocrisy. This standard of conduct is certainly not rare, nor can it be said very rapidly to be disappearing. But what is vanishing, and was very distinct in him, is the open, candid, almost brutal adherence to his standard, and the rude way in which he applied it. He was fitted only to be the "boss" of a relatively small district, with a population of a low grade of intelligence and morality and with opportunities for gain out of proportion to the size of the population. Even in a city district he would hardly have achieved the same success, for he was neither capable of dealing with complex conditions independently or of working under those who could. Practically he was fitted for the leadership of a "gang," and the gang in his case happened to be in control of a rural town including a rapidly growing pleasure resort with many chances for money getting. Such men still exist in many places in the land, but they are steally, losing their relative importance. They are yielding to bigger, if not better, "bosses."

CATS IN ORGANS.

An altogether unaccountable tendency on the part of domestic cats to get into organs, to remain in them regardless of hunger and thirst, to so dispose their bodies as to render futile the combined efforts of organ blower or organist to evoke music from the instrument, appears to have developed in widely separated sections of the country, the most notable instance being that reported from Richmond as having occurred on Sunday last.

The Western instance noted a fortnight ago was that of a black cat that found its way into the vitals of a church organ and that refused all offers of meat or fish or milk to tempt it from its retreat. It was plain that it had not sought its strange hiding place under stress of hunger or thirst. Love of music could not have impelled it to seek this unusual seclusion. It is specifically stated of the Richmond cat, which was yellow, that it was big and that it was asleep when extricated at the end of a service in which the singing was unaccompanied.

Of course, the builders of church organs will be prepared to guard against an epidemic tendency on the part of house cats to wander into church organs. They may be able to offer an explanation, not vouchsafed by those who have suffered from the music-destroying wanderings of these vagrant cats, for their newly discovered fondness for organ interiors. It is not for laymen, to whom organ construction is a mystery, to venture to suggest the devices for excluding cats from these musical instruments or for so apprehending them as to make their wanderings powerless to thwart the efforts of blowers and players.

If a cat had any political sense, or could be suspected of sufficient intelligence to be accused of a purpose to ridicule political parties, the pranks of Virginia and other cats with organs might be interpreted as having some sort of application to the ineffectual efforts of some political organ grinders to produce harmony by inflating the bellows when a political cat, asleep across the vital parts of the mechanism, made impossible a response that could be called music.

There can be no doubt that if the Kentucky Democrats would take the Goebel organ apart a cat would be found in it, probably a wide-awake, gold-colored cat of most malignant aspect. There is reason to suspect that there are several cats hidden in the Ohio Democratic organ, if the refusal of that instrument to emit harmonious notes can be reasonably suspected to be caused by an irruption of organ-seeking cats. Unquestionably there is a cat in the New York Democratic organ. If anybody who attended the Altgeld meeting at Cooper Union on Monday night had heard about the organ-hiding cats, he must have been ready to explain the strangeness of the utterances heard there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few people ever think of St. Helena except as a rock in the sea on which NAPOLEON lived a while miserably and then more miserably died. That the greatest of anti-climaxes was not the end of the little island's history is hard to realize, possibly because a poet or a romancer would have made it the end, and a continuation is therefore more or less unnatural and absurd. Be that as it may, St. Helena has remained the abiding place of ordinary human beings, who concern themselves very little about the colossal ghost generally supposed to be the island's only inhabitant, and the report to the English Government just made by their Governor shows that they have joys and sorrows exactly like those of the folks dwelling in places less tragically famous. For instance, the revenues of the island last year were £9,152, a decidedly comfortable sum, but alas! the expenditures amounted to £12,349, and that is an excess of outgo not comfortable at all. The Governor says, however, that the bad balance was due to some extraordinary drains upon the island's resources, and that he anticipates a substantial surplus for the current year. A recent increase of the garrison and extensive improvements now making by the colonial and imperial authorities assure the immediate prosperity of the islanders. St. Helena has no public debt, but is paying off by small annual installments a non-interest-bearing grant of £5,000 made by Parliament in 1871. The imports, chiefly foodstuffs and building materials, amounted last year to £62,985, and the exports, almost wholly potatoes, to £4,391. Lacemaking has been introduced among the girls of the island with great success, and the Governor is experimenting with the manufacture of brick and tile. The whalers have now entirely deserted St. Helena, the few ships engaged in that industry keeping far to the north or south. The total population of the island is 4,543. The Governor hopes that Winter visitors from England may be tempted by the salubrity of the climate to try St. Helena, which is superior, he says, in some respects to that of Madeira and the Canary Islands. He says the people as a whole compare favorably with the English agricultural population; with few exceptions all can read and write, and the language is spoken with greater purity than in many districts at home. As a rule, the people are happy and contented, with little crime among them and much kindness in helping each other. Strangers are greatly impressed with the general civility shown to them by old and young.

—Attention will be called anew by the City of Rome's mishap to the perils incidental to navigation in a fog, and to the way in which those perils are in part guarded against and in part defied. The master of a vessel, finding himself shut in by impenetrable clouds of low-lying mist, can adopt one of two extreme courses—either coming to a dead standstill or continuing on at full speed—or he can diminish the velocity of his motion much or little, according as his caution or his courage has most influence over his mind. If all Captains should agree to bring their craft to a standstill whenever vision was impossible, and should keep the agreement, the danger of colliding with other vessels or icebergs would be reduced to nothing; if they all maintained full speed that danger would be raised to the maximum. In practice a compromise is always made, and a balance, varying with personal idiosyncrasies, is struck between the expenses of delay and the penalties of collision. The City of Rome, her officers report, was proceeding at the rate of 9 knots an hour when she struck the ice. That is fast or slow, cautious or reckless, just as one may choose to look at it, but, all comparisons aside, the fact remains that a steamer as large as this one, moving at 9 knots, has momentum enough to destroy herself or almost anything else, and her direction of motion cannot be reversed anywhere near to instantly. One of the officers—not a member of the navigating staff—is quoted as saying: "After we struck we went dead slow until we got out of the fog." His words indicate that while under the influence of narrowly escaped destruction, the risk which had seemed small on entering the fog suddenly assumed more impressive proportions. Beyond a doubt, if owners and Captains aimed at the nearest possible approximation to absolute safety at sea, no vessels would be driven through dense fogs at the rate of 9 knots an hour.

—Admiral DEWEY'S patient good nature impresses many of the chance visitors on board the Olympia. Such visitors are very numerous, and of course not all or anywhere near all get even a glimpse of the hero, but it is not really difficult for any of them, luck aiding determination, to obtain the privilege of expressing their admiration to its modest object. He has been through so many such interviews, since he came within the reach of the multitudinous American traveler, that the inevitable interchange of congratulations and thanks must have grown worse than tiresome to him, and yet he shows no signs of weariness, much less of irritation, and by the gentlest of humorous courtesy usually succeeds in overcoming the necessary embarrassments of the situation. Among the Admiral's guests one day at Leghorn was the young daughter of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Miss STONE is an amateur photographer, and her camera simply ached to capture the captor of Manila, but its owner was afraid to bring it prominently forward on an occasion so important. She could not resist the temptation to do a little snapshotting, however, and would have been moderately content with two or three pictures of which the Admiral was an unconscious and inconspicuous feature. Her manoeuvres were soon detected, and Admiral DEWEY, jumping to his feet, struck an attitude of emphasized grandeur and told the delighted operator to go ahead. Meanwhile he talked glibly of poses and lights, and wound up by saying, "You understand, I know all about taking pictures. This has happened some ten thousand times in the past eighteen months." Another little party of American ladies who boarded the Olympia in the most informal way, recently, and had no Gubernatorial relationship to help them, were voluntarily addressed by the Admiral and invited to take a cup of tea in his own cabin, where for ten minutes or so he conversed with them in the simplest and most charming fashion.

—By ordering the Judges at Rennes to avoid secret sessions to the greatest possible extent, Gen. GALLIFFET gives new reason for crediting him with a determination to obtain a just verdict from the court-martial if it can be done. This is what was to have been expected from him, and is in exact harmony with his conduct ever since his elevation to the Ministry of War gave him effective power over the military plotters. It is worth noting, too, that Gen. GALLIFFET is not trying to make himself unnecessarily prominent in the case, evidently preferring that full credit for righting the great wrong should go to the army that needs so much every particle of credit it can get. Eminently and sufficiently self-assertive at the moment of taking office, he has since carefully refrained from attracting popular attention, and only intervenes when the course of events theatens the rights of the prisoner. Now Gen. GALLIFFET is a soldier and a French soldier. He has been in almost continuous active service ever since before the Crimean war, and has fought for France wherever there was any fighting to do. He cannot be suspected of the slightest prejudice against the army, and his admirable and courageous attitude should give his worthier companions in arms a welcome opportunity to say: "Here is proof that we are not all conspirators and criminals."

THE RIGHTS OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a point that is carefully concealed from Americans in England's claims against the Boers. England demands that the South African Republic grant to Uitlanders (foreigners) naturalization and the right to vote without their forswearing allegiance to their foreign Governments. Of course, soon after being naturalized they will vote to become part of the British Empire, and, as they already outnumber the Boers three to one, the whole thing is a farce. Americans cannot give England even moral support in this wrongdoing. Such a course for the United States would be National suicide. And our fellow-countrymen, without regard to party, will soon awaken to this truth.

Besides this, England has no right to interfere with the autonomy of the South African Republic. The "suzerainty" claimed by England relates at the utmost only to dealings between that republic and foreign powers. The only words relating to suzerainty in the treaty of 1884 between England and the Boers are Article IV.: "The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic until the same has been approved by her Majesty, the Queen." The word suzerainty does not occur in it, but was abrogated with the treaty of 1881.

No possible "Anglo-American alliance" should require our great country either to aid England in doing any wrong or to stultify ourselves. "Blood is thicker than water," and these South African Republicans are of the same blood with the New York and New Jersey Americans of Holland and of Dutch-Huguenot descent, who fought England in the American Revolution, and again in 1812, when England still claimed a suzerainty right to search American vessels. Mountains of gold and oceans of diamonds cannot save our country from the ultimate consequence of upholding English rapacity, for present gain.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.
New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Samuel Seabury Misquoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sept. 4, 1899, in reporting the meeting held in the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George, you state that in my address, as Chairman of the meeting, I said that "private property is a greater crime than slavery."

Permit me to say in your columns that I did not make any such statement. I compared the institution of private property in land with the institution of chattel slavery, and stated that the crime of private property in land was greater than chattel slavery. This I believe to be true. Land is the gift of the Creator to all mankind in common, and no one individual has the right to make special to himself that which belongs to all, unless he shall pay to all the value of this special privilege.

Only those things which are produced by labor—not those things which are the gift of the Creator to all—are justly subject to private property. Production gives the true right of property, and I believe, with Henry George, that "this right of property, originating in the right of the individual to himself, is the only full and complete right of property. It attaches to things produced by labor, but cannot attach to things created by God." SAMUEL SEABURY.
New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Devotion of Mrs. Dreyfus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your vigorous, eloquent, and splendid tribute to the faithfulness, devotion, and ability of Mme. Dreyfus in Sunday's TIMES. It has the ring of true chivalry, and will stir the best emotions of thousands of generous hearts the world over. I can't help throwing up my cap and shouting "Bravo!" for THE TIMES.

DR. DANIEL LORD.
Jordanville, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Our Honorary Titles.

"Why do use 'Hon.' in addressing a letter to him?"

"He was once a delegate to a county convention."—Chicago Post.

The Usual Preliminaries.

The theatrical season is open. Ten actresses have stopped runaway teams, one has caught a thief, two have had their diamonds stolen, and a few have tried to act.—Baltimore American.

His Weakness.

Miss Anteek—I boast of having the most musical canary on this street. What is your favorite bird?

The Rev. Halfed—Chicken, Sister Anteek—chicken always.—Ohio State Journal.

A Waste of Words.

"Why don't you shout: 'Long live the General!'"

"It is quite needless," answered the Filipino. "Any man as cautious about his personal safety as the General doesn't need any encouragement in the longevity line."—Washington Star.

No Chance for Ennui.

Mr. Myles—Did your wife find anything to occupy her time at the Springs this Summer?

Mr. Styles—Anything to occupy her time! Well, I should say she did! She spent four hours every day changing her dresses and three hours putting on her hats!—Yonkers Statesman.

BACK IN HACKENSACK.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Ef I wuz back
In Hackensack
Whair all my folkses live,
They's not a blame
Thing y' cu'd name
'At I jes' wouldn't giv'.

In Hackensack,
Ef I wuz back,
They'd welcum me, I 'low.
Ef thet hain't Jake,"
They'd say, "why, shake,
Whair be y' livin' now?"

I hain't kep' track
O' Hackensack
Sence I lef' yeres ago;
I bet, by gum!
Th' town's grow'd sum
An' spruced up like, y' know.

Th' skeeters thair
'Ud raise yer hair,
An' gosh, but they kin bite;
Y' dassent sleep
Onles' y' keep
Awhke th' hull dern nite.

I jes' git blue,
Yes, Sir, I do,
T' see ole Hackensack;
An' sum fine day,
Not fur away,
Y' bet I'm going back.

THEATRICALS AT NEWPORT.

Amateur Performance at the Casino Under the Management of Lord Yarmouth a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The long looked for amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, under the management of the Earl of Yarmouth, took place at the Casino last evening and proved an artistic as well as a financial success. The efforts of the Earl and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will add several thousand dollars to the coffers of the hospital. The hard work which Lord Yarmouth has devoted to the entertainment for the past month was worthy of the recognition he received.

The performance began shortly after 9 o'clock and every available inch of room in the pretty theatre was occupied. It was a notable gathering, the entire cottage colony being filled with curiosity regarding the abilities of their friends.

The curtain raiser was "Our Bitterest Foe: An Incident of 1870," by G. G. Herbert. In this drama Paul d'Hauteville portrayed the character of Gen. von Rosenberg cleverly. Miss Hunter as Blanche d'Ervan repeated her former successes as an amateur actress. As Henri De La Fere the Earl of Yarmouth surprised and delighted the audience. He had an easy and graceful stage appearance and rendered his lines with the ability of a professional.

After an overture the curtain rose on a very pretty scene for the operetta, W. S. Gilbert's "A Creature of Impulse." The cast was a large one, with Lieut. H. B. Falser as Sergeant Kiooque, Y. W. Chapin as the miser, W. Max-Muller as Jacques, and the Earl of Yarmouth as Peter.

The female characters were impersonated by Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee, as Martha; Miss D. Lizzie Pierson as a strange old lady, Mrs. Foxhall Keene as Clochette, and Miss Bessie Hunter as Pipette. Lord Yarmouth gained another great success. Miss Sigsbee and Miss Pierson showed careful training. Miss Hunter repeated her success in "Our Bitterest Foe," and the other parts were all well acted. The chorus wore pretty costumes.

In the course of the presentation of the two pieces Lord Yarmouth sang "When the little pigs begin to fly." Miss Hunter, "I love to hear the church bells chime," and Lieut. Faber, "Where is the music half so sweet?" Mrs. Keene sang a pretty French song; the Earl also gave a whistling solo, and little Miss Elsa Moxter sang very prettily "A little bit of string," with a well executed dance. The Earl and Miss Hunter sang a duet, and afterward, Miss Sigsbee, in a pretty white costume, and Lord Yarmouth, with a blond wig and wearing flesh-colored tights, danced, and Miss Hunter, with the Earl, Miss Sigsbee and Lieut. Faber gave a novel umbrella dance. The calcium light effects were very well arranged, and the quality of the entire performance rose high above that expected.

The stage was under the management of George E. Stevens, and the programmes were decorated by Miss Delantly. The second and last performance will be given to-morrow evening.

After the theatricals Mrs. William R. Travers gave a supper dance at Berger's.

MR. KEENE AND LORD YARMOUTH.

Dispute at Rehearsal in Newport Casino Nearly Led to Blows.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The talk at the Horse Show this afternoon and wherever society congregated was about the encounter between Foxhall Keene and the Earl of Yarmouth at the dress rehearsal at the Casino on Monday night.

It appears that Lord Yarmouth, who is a strict disciplinarian, and whose somewhat brusque manners in conducting the rehearsals have led to several resignations in the cast and considerable feeling, found on Monday night when the rehearsal began that several cottagers were in the theatre. The Earl was annoyed by their presence, and first approached a Governor of the Casino, requesting him to leave. The Governor refused with some heat, informed the Earl of his position, and kept his seat. Soon afterward, as the story runs, Foxhall Keene entered the theatre with two ladies. The Earl strode up to him and very peremptorily demanded that he should leave the place with his companions. Mr. Keene lost his temper, and inquired of the Earl was that he should put on such airs, or words to that effect. Both gentlemen were much excited, and blows seemed imminent, when the male members of the cast interfered, and the incident was closed by Mr. Keene withdrawing.

All sorts of reports and highly sensational stories are current, but the facts of the case are as given.

MME. NEVADA TO SING HERE.

Official Announcement that the Prima Donna Will Tour in America This Seaeson.

During the early part of the Summer information reached the United States that Mme. Emma Nevada intended to visit this country for the purpose of making a concert tour. All efforts to verify this report proved futile. The prima donna could not be found. It is now officialy announced by Charles L. Young, a manager of distinguished artists, that Mme. Nevada intends to abandon European capitals this season and visit the principal cities of America for the first time since 1884. She will arrive from Europe about Nov. 1, and her first appearance will be at one of the regular Sunday night concerts given at the Metropolitan Opera House, under Maurice Grau's direction, on Nov. 12.

Mme. Nevada, since she went to live in Europe in 1880, has been singing almost constantly in the principal cities of France, Austria, and Italy, with the exception of her visit to this country in 1884, and her name has been connected with several interesting incidents since she has been abroad.

Mme. Nevada participated in the memorable performance with Mmes. Bernhardt and Duse, given for the purpose of raising funds for a monument to Alexandre Dumas. She was placed in a humiliating position when an audience at Seville hissed her because she was an American.

Woodruff to Support Miss Held.

Harry Woodruff has been engaged by Manager Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., for the company to support Miss Anna Held in Smith and De Koven's new musical comedy called "Papa's Wife." He was identified last season with the Lyceum Theatre company. He appeared as John Ingerfield and played the role of Will Cathcart. Later he appeared in "Americans at Home" as Ralph Grandin, and in "Trelawny of the Wells" as Arthur Gouer.

Henry Miller to Open Sept. 16.

Charles Frohman has decided to have Henry Miller open in "The Only Way" at the Herald Square Theatre on Saturday evening, Sept. 16, instead of Monday, Sept. 18, as previously announced.

PLAYWRIGHT A BANKRUPT.

Lawrence Marston Files a Petition and Takes the Pauper's Oath.

Lawrence Marston, playwright and theatrical manager, living at 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,694 and no assets. Mr. Marston declares that he is out of employment and is too poor to pay the fees. He took the pauper's oath. The debts were contracted principally from 1895 to 1898. He owes $6,356 to sixteen concerns in various cities for printing, the chief creditors being W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $2,400, and Liebler & Maass, $1,400, and he owes $2,183 for services to twenty-seven actors and actresses, among whom are Edmund Collier, $700, (disputed;) John Martin, $130; Nestor Lennon, $123, and Hugh Gibson, $120.

James F. Milliken, attorney for Mr. Marston, said that he was the husband of Lillian Lewis, the actress, who died last Spring, and most of the debts were incurred starring her. Some seasons, Mr. Milliken said, they made a great deal of money, but he asserted that Mr. Marston was penniless at present. Mr. Marston says that if he gets on his feet again he will never owe a dollar. He has been bothered a great deal by his debts, and to get relief went into bankruptcy.

He is the author of many plays, all of which have been performed, among them being "As In a Looking Glass," "All for Her," "The Busy Man," "Credit Lorraine," "Daily News," "Dona Sol," "Good-Bye, Sweetheart," "Innocent Sinner," "Josephine," "For Liberty and Love," "Lady Lil," "Two Old Cronies," "Wife's Honor," and "Widow Goldstein."

Mr. Milliken said that Mr. Marston does not own any plays now. He turned them over to Lillian Lewis some time ago.

THE YON HIRSCH BEQUESTS

New Details Drawn from the Will of the Late Baroness.

NEW YORK'S SHARE INCREASED

Home for Jewish Working Girls to Receive $600,000—Conditions Under Which Vast Sums Become Available.

From The London Times.

We are now able to publish a full statement of the legacies and charitable bequests given by the late Clara, Baroness von Hirsch, formerly Bischoffsheim, of Elchhorn, near Brunn, in Austria, and of 2 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris, who died on April 1 last, aged sixty-six years, widow of Baron Moritz von Hirsch. The executors of the will are Jules Dietz of 3 Rue des Mathurin, Paris, and Paul Girardin of 85 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, power being reserved to grant probate also to Raphael, Chevalier von Bauer, Consul General in Brussels, and Dr. Joseph Joly, Bank Director, of Vienna. The late Baroness's estate in England has been assessed at the value of £51,277 3s. The testatrix by her will, which bears date Sept. 28, 1898, with fifteen codicils, the last bearing date Aug. 15, 1898, directs that, being an Austrian subject, her estate should be wound up and administered in Vienna in accordance with the Austrian laws, and the executors are to receive each an annuity of 30,000f. for a term not exceeding five years for their services.

The late Baroness bequeathed to her two adopted sons—Maurice Arnold Deforest Bischoffsheim and Raymond Deforest Bischoffsheim—the income of 5,000,000f. each until they attain the age of thirty years, when the said capital sums are to be paid out to them absolutely; the income of 1,000,000f. to her adopted daughter, Lucienne Premelie Hirsch, until she attains the age of thirty years, when she is to become absolutely entitled to such sum. The testatrix further bequeathed to her said two adopted sons on their attaining thirty-five years of age 15,000,000f. each, and to her said adopted daughter 10,000,000f. In the event of the death of either of them without leaving issue the share of such is to be distributed among the following charities:

1. To the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York.
2. To the Galician Baron Hirsch Foundation in Vienna.
3. To the Ecole Normal Israelite Orientale in Paris.
4. To the Jewish Board of Guardians in London.

Among other legacies to relatives and friends are the following: To her nephew, Paul Goldschmidt, 1,000,000f.; to Countess Gabrielle Spreti, 3,000,000f.; to Mme. Hortense de Soubeyran and her children, 3,000,000f.; to Viscount and Viscountess de Jousselin or to the survivor, 600,000f.; to Mr. Kene of Avigdor, 600,000f.; to her cousin, Philip Goldschmidt, and to his two sons, 100,000f.; to Mrs Theodor Adler and to each of her children, 100,000f. each; to Mrs. Victorine Wolf, 200,000f., to Mrs. Ida Hahn, 150,000f.; to the children of Dr. Theobald Fischer, 25,000f. each; to her niece, Marchelli Capelli, 500,000f.; to her niece, Baroness Unterichter and to her husband, if he should survive her, 80,000f.; to the children of her brothers-in-law, Emil and Theodor von Hirsch, 1,000,000f. each; to the children of Theodor von Kaulla, 100,000f. each; to Count and Countess Pompeo Coronini Cronberg, or to the survivor, 100,000f.; to the children of her secretary, Mr. Paul Barchelet, 20,000f. each; and various other legacies to relatives amounting in all to nearly £2,400,000.

The late Baroness bequeathed to the Belgian State the antiquities and the collection of coins of her late son Lucien de Hirsch, as well as the papers and engravings and the marble bust of her son to the Ecole Normale Israelite Orientale, in Paris, 4,000,000f., the income whereof is to be employed for the maintenance and extension of the school, for paying the teachers, keeping and clothing the pupils, and a further 3,000,000f. to the same institution for the purpose of founding a pension fund for the teachers and their widows and orphans.

She left the income of 3,000,000f. for clothing and feeding the poorest children of the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle; to the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York, 6,000,000f. for maintaining the various institutions which were founded by her late husband, Baron Moritz von Hirsch Gereuth; to the Jewish Board of Guardians in London for its loan fund, 3,000,000f.; to the Baron de Hirsch Institution in Montreal, 600,000f.

To the Ecole Normale Israelite in Paris, on the death of her adopted son Maurice, she bequeathed her shares in the Jewish Colonization Association; to the Home for Jewish Working Girls, in New York, 3,000,000f.; to the Baron Hirsch Fund in Galicia, Buckovrina, and Bodomenn, 5,000,000f., for the purpose of feeding and clothing the poorest children, and to the same institutions a further 6,000,000f. for building and maintaining the said schools; to the Comte de Bienfaisance Israelite, in Paris, for loans and alms, 5,000,000f; to the Société Philanthropique, in Paris, 1,000,000f.; to the Magistrate of the City of Vienna for charitable purposes, 200,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious community of Vienna, 100,000f.; to the Israelite religious community of Bruenn, 150,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious community of the City of Budapest, 100,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious communities in Paris, 200,000f.; in Brussels, 100,000f.; in Frankfurt, 50,000f.; in Mayence, 50,000f.; in Munich, 100,000f.; to the Bischoffsheim Foundation in Paris, 100,000.

To the Jewish Colonization Association in London is bequeathed 10,000,000f., the income whereof is to be applied to the Alliance Universelle Israelite in Paris for the maintenance and support of schools and other benevolent institutions; to the Burgomaster of Bortsfort for the hospital for the aged, 20,000f.; to the schools of the Alliance at Adrianople, 60,000f.; at Rustchuk, 30,000f., and at Smyrna, 80,000f.; to Dr. Bergeron for Seaman's Hospital, 10,000f.; to the School Union, 10,000f.; to the Laennec Hospital, 100,000f.; to Lucien von Hirsch School, Rue Secretan, 1,000,000f.; to the Committee of the Oppressed Russian Jews, 4,000 marks; to the Ormesson Hospital, 5,000 marks; to the Israelite religious community of Vienna for the hospital, 100,000 marks; to the Jewish Hospital in Breslau, 300,000 marks; to the hospital at Salonica, 200,000 marks; to the Hospital de Constantinople, 72,000 marks, and to the school at Jerusalem, 2,000,000 marks.

To the Baroness Clara von Hirsch Emperor's Jubilee Foundation for the support of Boys and Girls in Austria and Vienna, endowed by the testatrix, the Baroness left 2,000,000f., and to the same institution for small aids a further 1,500,000f.

The late Baroness von Hirsch left, according to the figures given in her will, in annuities alone, a sum of about £250,000, sufficient to produce an annual income of 260,530f., and she bequeathed for charitable purposes a sum of about £2,700,000. The residue of the testatrix's estate is left in trust for her sister, Regina

JIMENES AT PUERTO PLATA

Large Crowds Greet Leader When Landing in Santo Domingo.

PEACE MAY NOW PREVAIL

Rumors of Other Aspirants in the South—Provisional Government Received at the Capital.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 5.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes landed here today, coming from Cuba. He touched at Cape Haitien on the way.

He was received at the waterside by an immense throng, and his reception, which was arranged by Gen. Ramon Imbert, was enthusiastic. The news of his arrival has been sent into the interior, and it is believed that order and peace will soon be restored.

Gen. Jimenes was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the Georges Croise at Cape Haitien. The populace hailed him as the country's deliverer.

A delegation of 100 officials and prominent merchants, headed by the Governor of the city, went on board the steamer to congratulate him on his return after an absence of nine years. The entire population escorted his carriage to headquarters, where a reception was held this afternoon, thousands waiting for hours in the intense heat to assure him of their support.

To-night there was a popular demonstration, with a procession of soldiers and citizens, and speeches of welcome.

Puerto Plata and Santiago are Jimenes strongholds. There is some uncertainty here regarding political conditions in the southern districts and there are rumors of other aspirants planning to defeat Gen. Jimenes in that quarter.

The local press says: "The coming of Gen. Jimenes completes the evolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business."

Sentiments like these are uttered on all sides, and there is no discordant note.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 5.—The Provisional Government, which arrived here today, met with a splendid reception. Festivals of all kinds had been prepared by the people, who are anxious to demonstrate their satisfaction at the change of Government.

The whole republic has joined the revolution, and peace is now reigning. It is not likely that any new disturbance will take place, but it is difficult to predict what will happen when the elections take place.

All hopes of saving the warship Restauracio have been abandoned. She is under water and is a total loss. Her armaments and other articles have been saved and will be brought here.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, which left on Sunday for Jacmel returned this morning.

Placards worded "Hurrah for the Revolution!" "Hurrah for Jimenes!" have been posted in the streets.

Adriano Grullon, the representative in this city of Gen. Jimenes, yesterday received the following cablegram:

Puerto Plata, Sept. 5.
Reception very enthusiastic. The whole country with father.
MANEY.

The signature "Maney" is the nickname of José Manuel Jimenes, the son of Gen. Jimenes.

Mr. Grullon said that he had received no instructions as to his future movements and that he would remain in this city until further orders. It is understood that he will be appointed either Consul-General here or Minister to Washington by the new Dominican Government.

Consul General Gil of Santo Domingo said yesterday at the Consulate that he had received no cablegrams from Santo Domingo in the last three days. At the office of the San Domingo Improvement Company Secretary York said that the only cables received yesterday related to purely commercial matters. He thought that business in the island was being prosecuted as though there was no political upheaval in progress.

HOWARD GOULD'S CRUISE.

The Niagara's Visits to Northern Capitals—To Start Home at Once.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—Howard Gould and party, on board the steam yacht Niagara, have returned to Southampton from Norway, having cruised 12,000 miles since May 12, on which date they sailed from New York.

They celebrated the Fourth of July at Hammerfest, Norway, from which port they proceeded by land to Alexandavik, a newly founded Russian town, where the Stars and Stripes had a hearty reception by Finns and Russians. Subsequently the Niagara put in at Copenhagen and Stockholm, where the yacht was inspected by many notable people. At St. Petersburg the Grand Duke Alexis was entertained on board the Niagara, as Emperor William was also when the handsome craft reached Kiel.

Mr. Gould will sail for New York in a few days, in order to see the race for the America's Cup between the Columbia and the Shamrock. Secretary Kelly of the Cork Yacht Club will be his guest on the voyage to America and during the international yacht races.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

State Authorities Arrest Senator Ponce, the Leader of the Opposition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 5.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were engaged yesterday and to-day in a discussion of the condition of affairs in the State of Matto-Grosso, where Senator Ponce was attacked and his assailant, a foreigner named Weske, was lynched publicly. The State authorities have arrested Senator Ponce, the chief of the opposition leaders, and more than 100 other persons. Senators Azerado and Anaral have held conferences with President de Campos Salles demanding Constitutional guarantees.

A bill has been proposed in Congress authorizing President de Campos Salles to leave the country for one month and granting a credit for the expenses of his proposed visit to Argentina. It is thought the visit will take place in March, after the elections for the new Congress, which are to be held Dec. 31.

Senator Orticitna again called the attention of the Government to the disgraceful condition of the navy, caused by the want of sailors and efficient engineers and firemen. The Senator advised the Minister of Marine to contract with foreigners who know how to handle modern machinery.

The United States Minister to Brazil, Charles K. Bryan, will leave for the United States Sept. 12. Mr. Dawson will remain here as Chargé d'Affaires.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Asserted and Denied that Oceanic and Lucania Are Tied Up.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The strike of seamen and steamer firemen, which began yesterday on the refusal of the ship owners to accept the invitation of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union for a conference in regard to an advance in the wages now paid at the various British ports, continues without incident and apparently without serious effect on the shipping industry. Masters and men both admit several days must elapse before matters can come to a head.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative, and who is taking a prominent part in the movement, says that the colliermen at South Shields have notified their employers that they will strike upon the next return of vessels to Port Said, and that the Glasgow men are leaving their vessels. He added that two vessels were blocked in the Tyne, and that the strike reports from Liverpool were encouraging.

The Secretary of the union at Liverpool reports: "Eleven large steamers are blocked here, including the Oceanic and the Lucania." This assertion, however, is contrary to the statements issued by the ship owners.

The agents of the White Star Line here declare that the Oceanic is ready to sail with the full crew. The Cunard Line steamer Lucania is also ready to put to sea.

Colombia's President Dying?

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 5.—A private dispatch received here to-day from Panama says that Señor M. A. San Clemente, President of Colombia, is dying. The report lacks confirmation and is generally discredited in official circles in Colon, where it is not understood that the President has even been ill of late.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Reported in London that M. Camille Barrere Has Been Appointed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Standard, M. Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador to Italy, will be the next French Ambassador to the United States, and has already been appointed.

SPANISH OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

Charges Founded on Destruction of Spanish Fleet Dismissed.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The trial of Capt. Diaz Moreu, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Parede, who was on board the Colon, on charges arising from the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3 of last year, was concluded yesterday.

Both the accused officers were acquitted.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Governor of Bombay Makes Gloomy Speech—New Cases at Oporto.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, in the course of a speech at Poona, said the plague was spreading, and that owing to the failure of the monsoon, not only disease but grim famine was staring at the people.

He expressed the hope that the September rains would come to their relief, and stated that in the meantime arrangements would be made to open relief routes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The Plague Commission reports officially that there have been twenty-four cases of the plague in Astrakhan since July 7, and that the deaths numbered twenty-three. There is only one case existing now.

OPORTO, Sept. 5.—Three new cases of bubonic plague and one death from the disease were reported yesterday.

Famous Orientalist Dead.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—Dr. Peter Peterson, the distinguished Sanskrit scholar, brother of Principal William Peterson of McGill University, Canada, is dead.

STEEL FAMINE IN THE NAVY.

Time on Torpedo Boats Under Construction Must Be Extended—Price of Material Advances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The navy is beginning to feel seriously the effect of the heavy advance in the steel market. To-day the shipbuilding firm of Lally & Co. of Boston asked a year's extension from Oct. 1 in building the torpedo boats De Long and Blakely, now under construction in their yards. The Nixons, at Elizabethport, N. J., who are building the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, have stated to naval officials that it is impossible for them to get forgings and struts, and it is expected that they will have to ask an extension. There are twelve of the torpedo boats and destroyers under construction in various yards, and all are affected by the "steel famine" and the heavy prices, so that it is expected that extensions will be asked on all of these craft.

The prospect is that the bids on the six protected cruisers, to be opened Nov. 1, will be much higher than was expected when the appropriation for them was made. It is roughly estimated that the steel in hulls has advanced about 50 per cent., in engines 40 per cent., in boilers 30 per cent., and that the average advance on all classes of steel used in ships is about 35 per cent.

The Engineering Bureau has also felt the advance, not only in increased prices, but in an inability to get materials and buildings within the limit fixed by Congress. On a recent purchase of electric cranes the advance was found to be about 25 per cent. In the contracts for material for the power plant at New York the increase ranged from 30 to 60 per cent., the latter applying to engines.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is unable to proceed with a number of building projects at navy yards and stations, owing to the advance in steel. This is the case as to the large buildings at the New York Navy Yard, all the bids being in excess of the amount allowed by Congress. The same is true of the ordnance shops at the League Island Yard, Philadelphia, and of several lesser projects.

Civil Engineer Cunningham of the Bureau of Yards and Docks says structural steel has advanced 100 per cent., and in some cases 300 per cent.

Admiral O'Neill of the Bureau of Ordnance says ordnance is about the only branch not affected by the rise in steel. Gun metal is used only by the army and navy, so that there is no commercial demand to send up the prices.

MUSICAL FETE AT WORCESTER.

Forty-second Annual Festival Will Begin on Sept. 25 and Continue Until Sept. 29.

The forty-second annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., beginning Monday, Sept. 25, and continuing until the following Friday, Sept. 29, including seven concerts and seven public rehearsals. It promises to surpass any festival ever given under the auspices of the association. At the time of the first official announcement Mme. Schumann-Heink was engaged to sing, but owing to a change in the plans of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, of which she will be a member, she will be unable to fulfill her contract.

At the time when Mme. Schumann-Heink consented to sing an opera season at the Pacific Coast was contemplated, which would have brought her to this country earlier than otherwise; but since it has been found impossible to give this, she has deferred her coming to America. The committee, therefore, having announced the prima donna as one of its leading singers, felt it must keep its pledge with the patrons of the association, and at once secured the services of Mme. Sembrich, who intends visiting this country much in advance of the other members of the company, and who will be here at the time named.

Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood has been engaged to take the part previously assigned to Mme. Schumann-Heink. The other artists who will participate in the festival are; Sopranos, Miss Evangeline Florence and Miss Louise Voight; contralto, Miss Grace Preston; tenors, Evan Williams, George Hamlin and Theodore Van Yorx; bassos, D. Frangcon-Davies, Gullym Miles; pianist, V. de Pachmann; sixty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 400 voices. The conductors will be George W. Chadwick and Horatio W. Parker, with Franz Kneisel as associate conductor.

The programmes for the entire series are as follows: First concert, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Haydn's "The Creation"; Miss Florence, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Davies. Second concert, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Goldmark's overture, "Sakuntala"; Beethoven's symphony No. 5, in C minor, opus 67; soloist, Mr. Davies. Third concert, Wednesday evening, Parker's "King Trojan" and Chadwick's "Lily Nymph"; solosists, Miss Voigt, Miss Preston, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Van Yorx, and Mr. Miles.

Fourth concert, Thursday afternoon: Frederick S. Converse's symphony, first movement; Macdowell's Suite No. 1, Op. 42; Chopin's Concerto in F minor for two. Soloists—Miss Florence and Mr. de Pachmann. Fifth Concert, Thursday evening: Mackenzie's overture, "Britania"; Saint-Saëns's "Omphale's Spinning Wheel"; Wagner's "Lohengrin" — excerpts: (a) "Vorspiel," Act III.; (b) "Elsa's Vision," Act I.; (c) "Lohengrin's Narrative," Act III.; (d) "Prayer and Finale," Act I. Solosists—Mme. Sembrich, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. Williams, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Miles. Sixth concert, Friday afternoon: Mendelssohn's overture "Athalle"; Tschaikowski's fifth symphony. Solosists—Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Van Yorx. Seventh concert, Friday evening: Berlioy's "La Damnation de Faust." Solosists—Miss Voigt, Mr. Williams, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Miles.

Symphony at St. Nicholas Garden.

Last night was called "The Fifth Symphony Night" at St. Nicholas Garden. The soloist was Miss Edith Thompson of Boston. The main programme of the evening's entertainment was the Kaltenborn Orchestra's interpretation of Beethoven's symphony, "Eroica." Miss Thompson's programme opened with Grieg's "Concerto for Pianoforte in A Minor," which was played with a fine fullness of expression and a fine touch. This was followed by Strauss's "Vienna Woods," and then came the "Eroica," performed by Mr. Kaltenborn's entire orchestra. The St. Nicholas Garden seems to be in a fair way to outlast most of the Summer garden attractions. The audience last evening was large and as appreciative as it has been during the entire season.

TIMES'S POLICY PRAISED

Prominent Citizens Speak of the Drop to Three Cents on Sunday.

CALL THE PLAN PROGRESSIVE

Say the Magazine Will Be Missed, but that the News Features Will More Than Compensate.

While regrets are freely expressed by the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES over their prospective loss of the popular Sunday Illustrated Magazine Supplement, the announcement that hereafter the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be strictly a newspaper, and will be sold for 3 cents a copy, has elicited many assurances of approval of and confidence in the wisdom of the policy outlined. Persons who have admired the superior artistic quality of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement and have enjoyed its attractive half-tone pictures and interesting descriptive text, frankly concur in the conclusion reached by THE TIMES that "a picture supplement is not a newspaper," and that "it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own."

The withdrawal of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement from circulation and the reduction in the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from 5 to 3 cents, which will take effect next Sunday, are steps that command the friendly interest of a large proportion of the newspaper readers in this community. There is already abundant evidence that a warm popular welcome awaits a strictly up-to-date Sunday newspaper, with "all the news that's fit to print," at the reduced price of 3 cents per copy. Some opinions expressed yesterday were as follows:

EX-MAYOR ABRAM S. HEWITT—Everybody, of course, wants to get a good thing as cheaply as possible. In my opinion the publisher who puts the price of his paper within the reach of the largest number of readers makes a wise move, providing, of course, he does not sacrifice his own business interests. When THE TIMES reduced the price of its daily edition to 1 cent I did not see how the paper at that price could be made to pay. I am told, however, that it has paid, and THE NEW YORK TIMES has remained a very good newspaper. The Illustrated Magazine Supplement has been an attractive feature of the Sunday edition, and whether or not its discontinuance will cause any material falling off in the circulation of the paper remains to be seen. The announcement that THE SUNDAY TIMES will not suffer in quality because of the reduction in price is very gratifying.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—I approve the step that THE TIMES has taken in this matter most decidedly. I have often thought that newspapers in issuing these illustrated magazines were going out of their natural sphere. Of course, in some instances, this effort at special pictorial display has been carried to excess. I am of the opinion that THE TIMES will find the discontinuance of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement more of a benefit than a detriment, although I have always admired the magazine.

HENRY W. CANNON, President of the Chase National Bank—I think that the withdrawal from publication of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement by THE NEW YORK TIMES is a wise move. This step seems to me to conform to purely newspaper lines.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—Of course THE TIMES's Sunday Illustrated Magazine will be missed. There was no finer publication of the kind anywhere. I have known of many instances where the handsomely printed pictures and portraits have been cut out and framed. Most readers of THE TIMES have all along appreciated the fact that in the Saturday and Sunday supplements they have been getting a great deal for their money. Therefore, in view of the reduction in the price of the edition, I don't know that the readers of THE TIMES can complain because of the discontinuance of the Sunday Magazine. For myself, I will say frankly that I would have paid 10 cents a copy for it rather than have it discontinued. But THE TIMES is a good paper any way, and there is no doubt that its Sunday edition will be worth the reading.

L. J. CALLANAN of 41 and 43 Vesey Street—I believe that the reduction in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES from 5 cents to 3 cents will make the paper more popular and increase its circulation. I do not think that the dropping out of the illustrated Magazine Supplement will hurt the circulation at all. Of course, there are some people who like these pictorial supplements very much—and certainly THE NEW YORK TIMES's Sunday Magazine was a fine production—but I think that the great majority of people prefer that a newspaper shall be just what it purports to be; that is, a live, readable newspaper. Pictures are all right in their way, and we all admire them. When the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES first appeared it was a novelty, and as such was a pronounced hit. But the multitude of imitations has caused the novelty to wear off to me, in my opinion the Magazine Supplement can now be spared without any sacrifice of the best interests of the paper.

C. H. HACKETT of the firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co.—I cannot say yet whether THE TIMES has done wisely or not in dropping the Illustrated Sunday Supplement. The only way to answer that is to try it a while without the supplement, and see if you have dropped anything else. I do not believe that THE TIMES will regret the step. It has been giving too much for the price, too much for a Sunday paper. If it cuts down the price, and gives the public a good newspaper, and nothing else, on Sunday, I think that the public will appreciate it. Certainly it will appreciate the reduction to 3 cents. It is getting so that 5 cents is considered a big price to pay for a newspaper. THE TIMES has done much to establish this idea, by giving a good paper for 1 cent. If it comes down to 3 cents for the Sunday paper, it will make a commendable advance, and I hope and believe it will prove advantageous in every way. I never lose an opportunity to express my good opinion of THE TIMES. I like it, and I like to say so. It must have gone to very great expense in giving to the public the fine Illustrated Magazine Supplement, and I do not see why the public should expect to get so much for 5 cents. I do not believe that the reading public wants anything on Sunday beyond a good clean paper that gives all the news—all the decent news, decently told. If THE TIMES continues to do this and reduces the price to 3 cents, it ought to appeal to the best class of readers. I do not believe that THE TIMES will lose a single reader by withdrawing the Illustrated Supplement on Sunday. I am glad to notice every day the tremendous success of THE TIMES since it reduced the price of its daily issue to 1 cent, and I trust that the additional step it is about to take, in reducing the price of its big Sunday issue to 3 cents, will meet with as marked success.

SHEPPARD KNAPP of Sheppard Knapp & Co.—It takes THE TIMES further from the yellow papers. The illustrated papers do not interest me. I want a newspaper. THE TIMES did a popular thing when it reduced its price to 1 cent for the daily issue, and the reduction of the Sunday issue to 3 cents is but a natural sequence of that policy. I believe, personally, that 1 cent is too little to pay for THE TIMES, and I always give the newsboy 2 cents for it, but the public appreciates the low price and the excellence of the paper. If THE TIMES can follow up this first success by a similar success in reducing the price of its Sunday issue, it will be a good thing. Of course, the readers of THE TIMES could not expect to get for 3 cents a big Sunday newspaper, together with a fine magazine supplement. It would be too much for the money, just as it is now too much to get for 5 cents. But all this for 3 cents would be worse than throwing in a chromo with a two-cent stamp. I think a paper should give the news, all the news, and give it in a good, clean way. We don't want illustrations. They seldom add anything, and generally take away from the value they pretend to illustrate. I think that THE TIMES is doing a wise thing in abandoning illustration entirely. A picture paper is one thing and a newspaper is quite another. They have different fields, and the one should not infringe upon the other.

GEORGE L. PUTNAM of the dry goods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.—I think THE TIMES is one of the best papers published in the city. The Saturday Review of Books and Art is a very interesting feature, while the Monday Financial Supplement is always valuable. The Illustrated Magazine has always been the most attractive, and personally I am rather sorry that it has been dropped. On the other hand, however, there are obvious advantages in the management's new policy, and its reduction in price no doubt will lead to a considerable increase in the circulation of the Sunday issue.

CORNELIUS LER BIRD S. COLER—THE NEW YORK TIMES is conducted by very able men who know their own business. They ought to be the best judges as to the wisdom of discontinuing the Illustrated Magazine, which has been an admirable feature of the paper. A good deal could be said in favor of the new departure, however, and I wish THE TIMES continued success.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were quite a number of fashionable people in town yesterday, and their arrival seems to give the promise of an early season, although many of them were only in transitu. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry came to town on the Electra. They sail to-day for a short trip abroad. Miss Daisy Post, who was with them, met her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the youngest Miss Post have been cruising in the Adriatic. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart were passengers also on the same ship, as were the Count and Countess de Sayve and the Princess Hatzfeldt.

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In another column will be read the incidents attending the arrival of Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Dent Grant. Mrs. Frederick Grant has been in town for several days. The Prince goes direct to Newport. The Teutonic, which sails to-morrow, and on which the Elbridge Gerrys are passengers, has booked also Miss Laura Hard, Mrs. W. J. Clendenin, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ralli, the Baroness de Pallandt, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin J. Smith, Mr. James Brown, Mr. William Nicholson Brown, and Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago.

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There seems to be some agitation concerning the visit of Lily, Lady Beresford, and Lord William Beresford. They sail on Sept. 22 on the Campania, and will arrive in time for the great international race. This is the second visit of the lady to the United States since she has married Lord William Beresford. She was here last Spring for several weeks. In fact, since her second marriage, when she became Duchess of Marlborough, and during her second widowhood, she has been here several times.

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Mrs. James Talmadge Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Parker, are at Fairfield, Conn., where they will remain for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have arrived at Lenox after a driving trip through the Berkshires. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has been in New York making the final arrangements for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Winslow. Up to the present writing, no dispensation having been given, the ceremony will take place in the drawing room of Mrs. Havemeyer's Newport villa.

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The announcement was made yesterday of the death of one of the twin daughters of Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., who married Miss Marie Swits Condé two years ago. Miss Condé was the heroine of a romance in which a young naval officer tried to win her for his bride despite parental opposition, bolts, and bars. Miss Condé was a very pretty girl and married the following Winter Mr. Rogers. She died at the birth of her twin daughters last Spring. Mr. Rogers and the two motherless babies have been this Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Swits Condé at Oswego, where one of the twins died on Monday.

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Already there are rumors of the opening of the country houses near the city. Mrs. Jules Reynal returns from Bar Harbor, and will be at her house at White Plains. Her advent is a bit premature, and it is said that she is very much vexed at the action of the State officials in regard to her alleged violation of the game laws of Maine. The season at Bar Harbor, however, is almost over, and reports from there state that it has been quite wintry at that resort during the last few days.

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Social interest yesterday centred, of course, at Newport, with the second day of the Horse Show and the amateur theatricals, in which the Earl of Yarmouth and his long-rehearsed company took part. This latter entertainment has had almost an international interest, and it has been so advertised that many of the London newspapers went out of their way to comment upon it. As the object was a very worthy charity, the financial support it received was well in accordance with the wealth of the Newport colony. The automobile parade will bring the season at Newport to a close.

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Some interest is taken in this country over the settlement of the will of the late Comte de Ganay. His fortune has an American foundation. He married the wealthy Miss Ridgeway of Philadelphia. His elder sons have all made very wealthy marriages, and they are quite well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway have been at Trouville for the Summer, where, according to last advices, Mrs. Arthur Paget is also stopping. This French watering place has been the gayest of places this Summer. Deauville, which is now called the Little Monte Carlo, has had a certain vogue, and Dieppe is gaining each year in popularity. Americans seem to flit from one place to another, and it is very hard to keep track of their movements.

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Miss Ruth Lawrence denies the announcement made in a morning newspaper of her engagement to Mr. Archibald Douglas Campbell. This denial was one of several published yesterday in the same newspaper, which had given half a page almost during the past week to similar "announcements." As it was stated in this column, a rumor has been in effect for some time that Miss Lawrence was engaged to a relative of the Marquis of Lorne, and this "announcement" has been several times cabled from England during the Summer. Mr. Charles Allerton Cushman, one of the Cushman family of Ninth Avenue, so well identified with New York social history, has also been the victim of a similar canard. Another extraordinary story was the one in which a music hall press agent coupled the name of a member of the corps de ballet with that of young Frank Gould, and the statement was published of a wedding on board ship, with the usual pictures. These romances and the snap shot fiends have made this Summer rather disagreeable for people whose names are at all prominent.

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The death of Lord Mexborough, who is said to have been the hero of the famous "Eothen," which took place in England recently, is of interest to Americans. He was well known to many who visited England. He was one of the Roman Catholic peers, and took much interest in the affairs of the Church and the progress of Roman Catholicism in this country. His first wife was the daughter of the third Lord Orford and a relative of the Lord Orford who married Miss Rolfin. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. John Raphael, and she married a little over a year ago Prince Ludwig Lowenstein. His strange disappearance and his death in the Philippines are events of recent occurrence and interest.

There was a great exodus from the Maine coast resorts yesterday morning, and the trains into Boston and from there to New York were in several instances run in sections. The long spell of easterly winds, notwithstanding the beautiful weather of Monday, made departures on an earlier day from the seacoast to the mountains than usual, and after this week Bar Harbor, Campobello, Isleboro, and York Harbor will be left to the cottage owners until another season. The exodus from Narragansett, Jamestown, Watch Hill, and other Rhode Island resorts, and from all the eastern Long Island resorts, except Southampton and Easthampton, was also a large one yesterday. The eastern shore, as that stretch of coast between Salem and Newburyport is called, and whose chief fashionable centres are Magnolia, Pride's Crossing, and Manchester, will be gay and lively until mid-October. Boston society has made of this eastern shore a New York Hempstead or Philadelphia Devon, and the Autumn life there is one of the most charming in the country.

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The annual Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton, on Monday rather conflicted with the Newport Horse Show, which also had its opening on that day. Many of the same set of people were interested in the two events, so that their attention was distracted. Ralph N. Ellis of Newport was one of the judges at the Myopia show, as was also R. L. Beacon, while P. F. Collier of New York, the Master of Fox Hounds of the Monmouth County Hunt, in addition to acting as a judge, entered his pack of hounds in the Hunt Club competition, and won the blue ribbon over Mr. R. M. Appleton and the Myopia pack. Mr. Collier rode his famous horse, Flying Dutchman, with which he also won the blue ribbon in the class for qualified hunters. The veteran sportsman was one of the features of the show, and his winning was very popular with the crowd, who cheered him again and again. In the competition for ladies' hunters, in which Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, second, formerly Miss Langhorne of Virginia, and her sister, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, and Mrs. George Lee Peabody, competed, Mrs. Shaw won the blue ribbon with the horse Raven, owned by Miss Swift, and the red ribbon with her own horse, Queen B, and the third prize with Miss Swift's horse, the Pope. Mrs. Shaw's riding was spirited and greatly admired. She was nearly unseated one time, but kept her seat with great skill. Many of the competitors and spectators at the Myopia show went to Newport yesterday morning for the second day of the Horse Show there.

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The Newport Horse Show has in its first two days more than come up to expectations. It has been favored with beautiful weather, and the scene in the pretty Casino grounds is attractive in the extreme. The atmosphere of the show is somewhat different from that of a tennis tournament, as cooler weather has substituted for the light muslins and organdies of the August days heavier stuffs and tailor-made gowns. Every one at Newport is talking of the splendid showing made by Mrs. De Forest Danielson's horses and of Miss Susan Willing's excellent driving. Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Gerry, Miss Sands, and Miss Mills, and particularly Miss Edith Colford, have shown themselves superior whips. Mrs. W. E. Carter, who has been the most talked of woman in Newport this Summer, made the prettiest picture of the show thus far as she drove with grace and skill. Boston has gone into this show with enthusiasm and with an evident determination to wrest if possible the honors from New York. The entries of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson and daughter, of Eben D. Jordan, and of Mrs. De Forest Danielson are among the best of the show.

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The new, or, rather, the old revived game of "tether ball" is making its way at the fashionable resorts and bids fair to check the growing popularity of the old favorite, croquet, and also of tennis. It is a simple but most baffling game and requires more skill to be played successfully than is imagined at first glance.

NEWPORT SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—On Thursday the Newport Clambake Club will have a clambake and oyster roast at their clubhouse.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned from Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Miss Grosvenor, and Miss Blatchford entertained at luncheon at the Casino this afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. Stevenson and the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, who have been passing the season at the Cliffs Hotel, returned to New York this evening.

It is understood that Mrs. Brockholst Cutting will shortly take possession of her cottage and remain until late in the Autumn.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave Newport to-morrow for Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson for the remainder of the season, and will there be joined by Mrs. Astor, who has not been in good health for the past few weeks.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have taken a five years' lease of Beaulieu.

"Mme. A. Tanty is to give a course of lectures on Russian subjects. The first will be given at the home of Mrs. C. L. Best on Sept. 12, the subject being "Moscow." The second, on Sept. 15, will be at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, the subject being "St. Petersburg."

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has returned from New York.

Mrs. George H. L. Meyer entertained at dinner this evening.

Royal Phelps Carroll, with Mrs. Carroll, started on a cruise to Newfoundland this afternoon on the Navahoe, which has been changed in her rig from a sloop to that of a yawl. It was in the latter rig that the Navahoe crossed the Atlantic a few years ago.

Child Burned to Death.

Mamie Cooper, five years old, of 545 West Fifty-seventh Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital at 10 o'clock last night from burns received yesterday morning from a blazing mattress. The child, whose mother is employed at a hemp factory near the house, was left at home as usual yesterday morning. While playing on the fire escape with a playmate, the little girl accidentally dropped a lighted match on a mattress on the adjoining fire escape. The mattress caught fire and the dress of Mamie Cooper was ignited, and before the flames were extinguished by one of the tenants, she was frightfully burned about the face, arms, and body.

Funeral of Walter N. Eldredge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The funeral of Walter N. Eldredge was held at Trinity Church at noon to-day, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone officiating. A large number of the cottagers and relatives were in attendance, and the floral offerings were numerous. The pall bearers were H. F. Eldredge, Stuyvesant Leroy, J. Neilson Howard, Hamilton Fish Webster, George Palmer, and Charles Taylor. The body will to-morrow morning be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cyrus Francis Loutrel.

Cyrus Francis Loutrel, a member of the old stationery firm of Francis & Loutrel, died last Sunday at his residence, in South Orange, N. J., at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Loutrel entered the employ of his father when in his early teens, the business then being located at 45 Maiden Lane. On the death of Mr. Francis he was taken into the firm, and grew to be one of its leading members. In 1896 the building in Maiden Lane was torn down and the firm, which in 1898 had become a joint stock company, moved to its present quarters, at 146 William Street.

Mr. Loutrel served through the civil war with the Seventh Regiment, and maintained his connection with that organization until thirteen years ago, when he changed his residence to New Jersey. In 1888 he was made Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey, holding this office till his death. Mr. Loutrel was a member of the Essex County Country Club, the South Orange Field Club, the Orange Club, and the Drug Trade Club of New York. He was a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a Director of the Globe and Rutgers and Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Companies. He leaves a wife, daughter, and two sons.

The Rev. Charles Henry Corey, D. D.

The Rev. Charles Henry Corey, D. D., President of the Richmond (Va.) Theological Seminary for Training Colored Ministers, died at Seabrook, N. H., yesterday, at the age of sixty-four years. For several years he had spent his Summers at Seabrook. Recently he had suffered from Bright's disease. A widow and two sons survive him.

Dr. Corey was born in New Canaan, New Brunswick, on Dec. 12, 1834. He was graduated from Acadia College, Nova Scotia, in 1858, and subsequently graduated from the Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary. Both institutions conferred upon him in after years the degree of D. D. His first pastorate was at the First Baptist Church in Seabrook, but at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Army Christian Commission and served until the close of hostilities. In 1887 he was appointed Principal of the Augusta Institute in Georgia, and ten years later he resigned that post to become President of the Richmond Theological Institute. He published a book entitled "Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Labor Among the Colored People of the South."

Bishop Henry Niles Pierce.

Bishop Henry Niles Pierce of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas died yesterday at Fayetteville, Ark. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 19, 1820, and was graduated from Brown University in 1842. He was ordained a deacon in 1843, and a priest in 1849, at Matagorda, Texas. After several years of missionary work in Washington County, Texas, he became rector of St. John's Church, at Mobile, Ala., and in 1868 he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church at Springfield, Ill. In 1870 he was consecrated as Bishop of Arkansas and Indian territory, and in the following year, when Arkansas was erected into a diocese, he was made its diocesan, still retaining charge of the Indian Territory mission. Bishop Pierce was the author of "The Agnostic, and Other Poems," and several volumes of sermons. In 1862 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Alabama, and in 1869 the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary.

Charles L. Bailey.

Charles L. Bailey, who died at his home in Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years, was one of the principal iron manufacturers in Central Pennsylvania. He was President of the Central Iron Works. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from the Dauphin County in 1870 and served as a member of the City Councils in Harrisburg for several years. He was a Trustee of the Harrisburg Insane Asylum from 1880 until his death, and for a number of years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in that city. A widow and five children survive him. His oldest son, William Bailey, is the husband of a daughter of ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger.

Alfred Henderson.

Alfred Henderson, President of the Peter Henderson Company, dealer in flowers and seeds at 35 Cortlandt Street, this city, died yesterday at his home, in Spring Lake, N. J., at the age of fifty years. He had been ill for more than a week. Mr. Henderson started in the business as an errand boy thirty-five years ago, when his father was the proprietor of the store. He was taken into partnership a few years later. Peter Henderson died about fifteen years ago, and the son was then made President of the company. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow. It is thought that the loss sustained by the company by fire at its Cortlandt Street store, amounting to nearly $100,000, which occasioned considerable worry, hastened Mr. Henderson's death.

Daniel L. Fish.

Daniel L. Fish, author of Fish's Arithmetic and other well-known school books, died at his home, in Rochester, on Monday, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Richfield Springs. During his earlier life he taught school in several parts of New York State, and shortly after the war broke out he received a position in the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in Brooklyn. He went to Rochester ten years ago, and had made it his home since.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. HAYN, senior member of the firm of Hayn & Day, wholesale commission merchants, of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 189 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. Hayn was a native of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club, and was a familiar figure on the Ocean Parkway. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held this evening at his late home.

CHARLES S. FREER, a descendant of the first settlers of Ulster County, N. Y., died at his home, 558 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, of pneumonia. He was fifty-five years old and was born at Ellenville, N. Y. He was a son of A

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $600,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Georgie Reed Gold MINING COMPANY,
LOCATED IN THE FAMOUS
"Republic Gold Mining Camp," Washington.
40,000 SHARES
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
30c. PER SHARE.
It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
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WE BOUGHT T. C. I.
at the opening Tuesday for EVERY ONE OF OUR NEW CUSTOMERS, and had YOU accepted our recent proposition you would have
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To Code Holders:
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AM. COT. OIL, "VALOR" THEM.
Write to-day for terms. Inquiries answered promptly.
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NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

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Capital & Surplus $1,500,000
Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
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John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

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HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
29 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$18,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (Western Div.,) Income Bond Ctfs.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
44 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Orient Mills.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
65 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
30 shs. Globe Fire Ins.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. Western National Banking.
43 shs. Standard Castor & Wheel Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Fritz, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., (hypothecated.)

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as the company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consideration and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.
For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
18 Broadway, New York, Sept. 6, 1899.
The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable September 20, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 10th, 1899, to Sept. 20, 1899.
S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR MONEY.

Heavy Shipments from Sub-Treasury for Crop Harvesting.
The Sub-Treasury received yesterday from Washington $640,000 in gold certificates. Of these $240,000 was in $20 notes and the balance in $50 and $100 notes. A good demand was reported for out-of-town shipments of money for crop harvesting and moving from the West, Southwest, and South, and the aggregate of the transactions was about $300,000. One of them was the deposit of $100,000 in gold against a New Orleans transfer for the cotton crop.
The local banks are active in the same field, and $2,000,000 in gold coin was taken by them from the Clearing House vaults, whose gold store is $140,000,000.

PERTH AMBOY BANK OPENS.

Savings Institution Meets Demands of All Depositors.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Perth Amboy Savings Institution which suspended on July 14 last, at the time of the failure of the Middlesex County Bank, caused by the defalcation of Cashier Valentine, reopened its doors this morning. There were about 100 depositors waiting in line, most of them anxious to draw out their money.
Cashier Charles Seaman, to all those who wanted to withdraw their deposit, paid dollar for dollar. When it became generally known that the bank was paying the deposits in full quite a number of the depositors went away apparently satisfied to leave their money in the bank.

Atchison National Bank Closed.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Controller of the Currency to-day closed the doors of the Atchison National Bank of Atchison, Kan. According to its report of June 30 last, the bank had a capital of $50,000; surplus and undivided dividends, $11,385; due depositors, $189,183; circulation outstanding, $45,000; total resources and liabilities, $295,548. C. S. Jobes, National Bank Examiner for Kansas, has been appointed temporary receiver. The suspension of the bank is due to bad investments.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	
To date this year	122,252,813
Corresponding date last year	70,277,479

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$1,462,500
To date this year	$660,720,170
Corresponding date last year	$575,964,630

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Federal Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Hocking Valley	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Laclede Gas	1⅞
Am. Smelt & Ref.	⅞	Manhattan Con.	1⅝
Anaconda	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	3	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	3
A. T. & S. F. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	4¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2	N. J. Central	1
B., R. & P. pf.	5⅝	N. Y. Air Brake rts.	2
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	4⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	8	Republic I. & Steel	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. Paul & Omaha	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4¼	Third Avenue	3½
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Cont. Tob.	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	2⅜	Wabash pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½		
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. Cons. Traction	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	2½	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Man. Beach	4⅞	Texas Pacific L. T.	1
Minn. & St. L.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2	Peo. G., Chi., 1st con. 6s	3
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 1st 6s.	1
Col. F. & I. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & J. Bdg. 4s.	1¾	Omaha & St. L. 4s.	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's market was narrow, but was strong—so narrow and so strong as to upset many of the theories of Wall Street philosophers. Commission house business seemed practically at a standstill; at various times during the day it looked as if the chief buyers were bear speculators short of stocks. Upon the other hand, abundant indications seemed to suggest that the strongest interests in the Street were intent upon establishing a higher level of values. Whatever the elements in the situation, certain it was that better prices were easily brought about.

In the news of the day nothing exceptional showed—nothing which could be considered as of importance enough to be reflected in stock market fluctuations. Some efforts were made to have it appear that British relations in the Transvaal were grave enough to warrant apprehensions of general European complications; but coincident with exaggerated bulletins to this effect there came buying orders from abroad, and some of these were on a large scale. Not only London, but Berlin and Amsterdam took stocks.

***

Those prophets who have been most insistent in predicting that this week would see the beginning of a sustained campaign for the improvement of security market values were at the close of the market yesterday much encouraged. They pointed out that in the day's developments were many indications of new activity and growing strength. Their view was that the relative inconspicuousness of commission house transactions yesterday was really significant of nothing unfavorable—suggesting rather that the market was in the hands of powerful interests, not only desirous of advancing quotations, but able to accomplish what they seek. It is, according to these authorities, soon to be revealed that such leaders as Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, the Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. D. O. Mills, and the Flower contingent are ready for aggressive campaigning—that they have been long waiting only to carefully prepare for market development now due.

NEW COAL TRUST TALK.

Developments, much beyond what are ordinarily expected, are declared to be close at hand in the affairs of the important anthracite coal railroads. The stocks of all of them were strong yesterday, Lackawanna advancing over 3 points, Delaware and Hudson 1, Jersey Central 1.

From authorities of consequence come suggestions that the plans of what Wall Street calls the "Coal Trust" will largely centre in Jersey Central development. It is even declared that the actual ownership of a majority of the capital stock of the Lackawanna Company has already passed into the control of Jersey Central interests.

William K. Vanderbilt, whose holdings in Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson have for a long time been extensive, is credited with rounding out the coal combination plans. Mr. Vanderbilt is said now to be the third largest owner of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Should Mr. Vanderbilt's policy be concentration along the old lines of the Reading lease to Jersey Central, he will be able, it is recognized, to deliver the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson—it being taken for granted that other security holders of importance would stand ready to accept terms which would to Mr. Vanderbilt seem warranted on a business basis.

A meeting of Jersey Central Directors will be held this week at which business of importance can be transacted.

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

With the practical commencement of Fall business the bankers and trust companies are better able to judge of the outlook in respect to the money market and the probability of its working closer. The opinion is almost unanimous that there is no reason to anticipate stringency in the market, and that while rates may go somewhat higher there can be no cause for any alarm whatever.

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President Stewart of the United States Trust Company—While I expect to see a fairly active money market for the next thirty days, I do not apprehend any trouble whatever.

Vice President Dowd of the North American Trust Company—We anticipate a good active money market, with rates about as at present, or perhaps somewhat higher. The tremendous increase in business is going to bring manufacturers and dealers into the market for accommodation, and will probably keep rates well up.

President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank—There is a demand now for currency, both in the South and the West. It is said by some that the West will move its crops without money from New York. If it does it will be the first time in its history. As to whether it will do it, it is difficult to say. In any event, even if there is a demand, I think there is enough money to go round, and I don't anticipate any stringency. Rates may vary from day to day.

President Mason of the Bank of New York—I see no reason why there should be any tight money.

President Parmly of the Phenix National Bank—This is the season of the year when money usually works snug by reason, among other things, of the demand from the West. The demand thus far, however, has not been unusual. There is no reason for any stringency.

President Lane of the Standard Trust Company of New York—Money rates are likely to go a little higher, but I do not anticipate any scarcity or squeeze.

President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America—Our belief is that, while the money market will not be stringent, it will perhaps work quite close. We look for 5 or 6 per cent. on time money for some time to come. Business is active and speculation is expanding, and at such times there is a great demand for money.

Cashier Duvall of the National Bank of Commerce—Money seems to be hardening somewhat. A demand for money has come from St. Louis, the source of supply for Texas and other points, and the tendency is to higher rates. It is impossible to say how long this will continue.

IRON STOCKS BUOYANT.

All of the iron and steel stocks were strong yesterday. Tennessee Coal and Iron rose to 108, a new high record. Colorado Fuel and Iron advanced over 4 points.

Reports of phenomenal developments in the iron and steel trade proceed without change, except that larger demands and higher prices are recorded.

In Tennessee Coal and Iron professional Wall Street begins to persuade itself that there is a corner. A number of conspicuous bear traders are reported to be short of the stock.

TOBACCO SPECULATION.

The old pool in Tobacco Trust shares was yesterday supplemented by a new one in which it is said that European interests enter because of the progress of plans for extending the field of cigarette making abroad.

Both Continental and American Tobacco shares were strong in yesterday's market, the latter advancing 2 points.

DESPITE DENIALS.

Wall Street clings devotedly to its faith in reports that there is to be a Vanderbilt transcontinental line; and yesterday the shares of the Northwest, Omaha, and Union Pacific Railroads, as well as New York Central, were strong on forecasts of what this development will represent. From Vanderbilt headquarters denials are still heard of all such rumors.

HUSTLING COLORADO.

A Denver banker, addressing a New York Stock Exchange correspondent, writes:

"All the Colorado railroads from this time forward will make money—break every past record. Out here it is not deemed rash to predict that Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland revenues will double in value within a year, and that on the basis of their normal share in Colorado business development.

ALL SHORTS SUFFER.

Speculators on the short side of the local transit stocks did not find many enjoyable moments yesterday. Manhattan rose nearly 2 points, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2, and Metropolitan 5. Even Third Avenue, on the purchase of about 200 shares of stock, jumped up over 3 points.

The short interest in these stocks is probably now greater than ever hitherto.

ST. PAUL FOR A YEAR.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was made public on Wall Street yesterday afternoon. In his report President Roswell Miller says:

The President and Directors submit to the stockholders the following report of the business and operations of the company for the year ending June 30, 1899, and of the condition of its property and finances at the close of that year.

The operations for the year show the following results:

Gross earnings	$38,310,632.49
Operating expenses, (including taxes)	23,962,836.82
Net earnings	$14,347,795.67
Income from other sources	117,410.85
Total	$14,465,206.52
Fixed charges—interest on bonds	6,890,119.69
Balance above all charges	$7,575,086.83

This shows earnings of over 11 per cent. applicable to the St. Paul Company's common stock.

During the year two dividends aggregating 7 per cent. were paid on the preferred stock, and two dividends aggregating 5 per cent. were paid on the common stock—of which the dividends paid Oct. 21, 1898—3½ per cent. on preferred and 2½ per cent. on common stock—were from net earnings of the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898.

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The total expenditure for rolling stock during the past year, including that for replacement and that for additional equipment, 4,446 cars and 27 locomotives, was $2,198,711.27.

***

The following expenditures, representing additions and improvements to the property of the company, have been made during the year:

For equipment	$1,638,641.41
For real estate	172,320.16
For second track	64,121.68
For extension—Fonda to Spencer, Iowa	45,627.07
For extension—Rockwell City to Storm Lake, Iowa	75,394.31
For purchase Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad	2,466,595.71
Total	$4,462,700.64

***

Amount credited to Renewal and Improvement Fund and deposited to credit of company in New York and Chicago to June 30, 1899	$3,600,000.00
Interest	64,891.93
Total	$3,664,891.93
Expenditures—	
For elevation of tracks in Chicago: Chicago & Milwaukee Division	$394,827.68
Chicago & Council Bluffs Division	135,329.02
For third and fourth main tracks, Chicago & Milwaukee Division	145,739.07
For reducing grade and perfecting line: La Crosse Division	99,614.27
Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Iowa	86,249.03— 861,759.07
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1899	$2,803,132.86

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the share capital of the company amounted to $77,845,000, and consisted of $31,818,400 of preferred stock and $46,026,600 of common stock.

It has been increased during the present year by $3,777,000 of preferred stock and $897,000 of common stock, issued in exchange for the same amount of convertible bonds canceled, and amounts at the close of the year to $82,519,000.

The amount of capital stock per mile of road is $13,410.09.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the funded debt of the company was $136,588,500.

It has been increased during the present year by the issue of $4,509,000 of general mortgage bonds, and it has been decreased $4,871,000 by underlying bonds retired and canceled, as shown on Page 23 of this report.

The funded debt at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was $136,226,500—a decrease of $362,000 since last report.

The amount of funded debt per mile of road is $22,138.05, on which the interest charge per mile of road is $1,167.54.

The total capitalization of the company per mile of road is $35,548.14.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of the company's bonds in its treasury and due from Trustees was $6,587,000.

This has been increased during the present year $4,509,000, as follows: $159,000 general mortgage bonds received for underlying bonds canceled by sinking funds; $38,000 for underlying bonds maturing Feb. 1, 1898, and July 1, 1899, paid and canceled; $2,467,000 for purchase of the Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad; $1,638,000 for additional rolling stock, and $207,000 for real estate and other additions and improvements to the property.

During the year $2,500,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds have been sold at a premium.

Bonds in the treasury or due from Trustees, June 30, 1899, amount to $8,596,000, as shown on Page 22 of this report.

Of this amount $824,000 are general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $7,183,000 are general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, and $1,089,000 are Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Of the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds held in the treasury July 1, 1898, $5,349,000 have been canceled in exchange for a like amount of general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds.

These treasury bonds represent actual expenditures for extensions, improvements, additional property, and underlying bonds paid and canceled, out of the cash receipts of the company from the operations of its lines—expenditures which have not been made good by the sale of bonds.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of bonds purchased by the company and held in investment account for sinking fund purposes was	$266,000
There have been canceled during the year—	
22 first mortgage bonds, Wisconsin Valley Division	$22,000
83 first mortgage bonds, Dubuque Division	83,000
	105,000
Par value of bonds in investment account, June 30, 1899, as shown on Page 22 of this report	$161,000

***

The results from operation of your company's lines during the year ending June 30, 1899, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $4,120,968.81 in gross earnings; an increase of $2,761,270.21 in operating expenses, and an increase of $1,359,698.60 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were $28,773,222.43—75.11 per cent. of total earnings, an increase of $3,304,370.71, or 12.97 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried was 15,830,156—an increase of 1,599,414 tons, or 11.24 per cent.

The increase in number of tons of freight carried was in the following commodities: Flour and mill feed, 75,317 tons; wheat, 329,152 tons; rye, 15,164 tons; barley, 22,313 tons; corn, 52,526 tons; flaxseed, 47,671 tons; dairy and other agricultural products, 18,678 tons; provisions, 43,265 tons; salt, 758 tons; lime, cement, and plaster, 4,117 tons; iron and steel, 63,447 tons; manufactures, 190,277 tons; coal, 469,387 tons; coke, 43,465 tons; live stock, 11,943 tons; lumber, 259,994 tons; other forest products, 177,503 tons; ice, 65,869 tons, and merchandise, 80,953 tons.

The following commodities show a decrease from the previous year: Oats, 19,883 tons; hay, 10,888 tons; brick and stone, 5,689 tons; iron and other ores, 244,530 tons, and wines, liquors, and beers, 91,415 tons.

The number of tons of all agricultural products carried during the year was 4,984,094—an increase compared with the previous year of 530,100 tons, or 11.90 per cent. Agricultural products comprised 31.48 per cent. of the total tonnage carried as compared with 31.30 per cent. of the total tonnage of last year.

The number of tons of commodities other than agricultural products carried during the year was 10,846,062—an increase compared with the previous year of 1,069,314 tons or 10.94 per cent.—the per cent. of the total being 68.52 against 68.70 last year.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile was 3,079,579,701—an increase of 449,231,338, or 17.14 per cent. The revenue per ton per mile was .937 cent—a decrease of .035 cent, or 3.81 per cent. The average mile each ton of freight was carried, 193.97 miles—an increase of 9.77 miles or 5.30 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried per loaded car was 11.84, against 10.94 last year—an increase of 8.23 per cent. The number of tons of freight per freight train mile was 189.83, against 177.89 last year—an increase of 6.71 per cent. The revenue from freight per freight train mile was $1.7788, as against $1.7284 last year—an increase of 2.92 per cent.

The average rate per ton per mile received for freights, for a series of years past, has been as follows, viz.:

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1870	2.82	1880	1.76	1890	0.995
1871	2.54	1881	1.70	1891	1.003
1872	2.41	1882	1.61	1892	1.029
1873	2.50	1883	1.39	1893	1.026
1874	2.38	1884	1.20	1894	1.037
1875	2.10	1885	1.28	1895	1.075
1876	2.04	1886	1.17	1896	1.003
1877	2.08	1887	1.00	1897	1.008
1878	1.80	1888	1.006	1898	0.972
1879	1.72	1889	1.059	1899	0.937

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were $6,778,921.20—17.69 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $792,081.02 over the previous year, or 13.23 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 7,677,769, an increase of 582,128, or 8.20 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile was 290,017,712, an increase of 36,531,668, or 14.41 per cent.; the revenue per passenger per mile was 2.337 cents, a decrease of .025 of a cent, or 1.06 per cent.; the average miles each passenger was carried was 37.77, an increase of 2.05 miles, or 5.74 per cent.

The increase of earnings during the past year is due to the very good crops in all our territory and the good general business.

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The expenses of maintenance of way were $5,100,168.80; maintenance of equipment, $3,435,150.99; conducting transportation, $10,090,268.21; general expense, $1,136,667.79; renewal and improvement fund, $1,925,000.

In the expenditures pertaining to maintenance of way and structures, there was an increase from the previous year of $457,893.65, as follows: Repairs of track, $385,719.95; repairs of bridges, $231,316.33; repairs of fences, $42,140.40. In the expenditures for renewal of rails there was a decrease of $94,273.06; for renewal of ties, a decrease of $69,506.53, and for repairs of buildings, a decrease of $37,534.62.

In the expenditures pertaining to conducting transportation there was an increase of expenses of $890,884.14, as follows: Station service, $135,439.42; conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen, $140,762.98; engineers, firemen, and wipers, $160,393.73; train and station supplies, $55,506.37; fuel consumed, $146,647.84; oil and waste, $8,084.37; rental of tracks and terminals, $31,378.48; switching charges, $15,684.95.

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The amount paid the United States Government for internal revenue tax during the year was $62,182.58.

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The payments of the company for labor directly employed in its service during the year were $13,739,112.92, as compared with $12,477,340.70 last year, and for material and supplies, $7,704,004.27, as compared with $7,105,500.37 last year.

TWO PLANS COMPARED.

For the purpose of comparison, the salient features of both plans of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad are set forth in tabular form, as follows: It should be premised that the existing securities are $22,578,000 in first 6s and $23,000,000 in common stock:

New Securities.	New York Plan.	Philadelphia Plan.
Prior lien 4 p. c. bonds	$15,000,000	$30,000,000
Adj. 4 p. c. Council Bluffs Division (non-cumulative till 1905)	15,000,000	
Pref. stock, non-cumulative	20,000,000	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000	30,000,000
Basis of exchange:	New York Plan.	Philadelphia Plan.
For old 5 per cent. bonds—		
50 p. c. new 4½s.	75 p. c. new 4s.	
50 p. c. adj. 4s.	40 p. c. pref. stock.	
30 p. c. pref.	$25 cash (coup.)	
$25 cash (coup.)		
For old stock—		
$15 assessment.	$10 assessment.	
7½ p. c. adj. 4s.	10 p. c. pref. stock.	
7½ p. c. pref. stock.	100 p. c. com. stock.	
100 p. c. com. stock.		
For Suburban Belt stock—	75 p. c. pref. 25 p. c. com.	
For P. Arth. stock—	Future issue of 3½ p. c. term. bonds.	
Reserve in treasury—		
$500,000 pr. lien.	$9,000,000 1st 4s.	
1,025,000 adj. bonds.	4,437,500 pr. stock.	
11,375,000 pr. stock.	4,812,500 cm stock.	
2,000,000 cm. stock		
To be sold	*$3,000,000	†$3,000,000
Cash resources	6,450,000	4,950,000
Estimated charges	580,000	1,134,250

*Prior lien. †1st 4s. ‡After 1905, $1,200,000.
—Wall Street Daily News.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $3,300,000 4 per cent. debenture stock, to be used for the purpose of retiring $2,823,150 of its 5 per cent. priority loan at 105 on Jan. 1, 1900.

First deposits of money at the Sub-Treasury this season for shipment to the South.

Shipment of 707,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of 9½ per cent. in Laclede Gaslight Company's net earnings for August.

Increase of $95,124 in Norfolk and Western's surplus net earnings for July and increase of $68,975 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for the same period.

Not a decrease shown by any of the twenty-two roads that have so far reported gross earnings for the fourth week of August.

Surplus of $106 785 shown by Mexican National for July, an increase of $13,380, and making an increase of $568,305 since Jan. 1.

Chicago dispatches stating that every Western line of any importance is short of cars.

Gross earnings of the Wabash Road in August the largest of any month since the reorganization of the company.

Heaviness of the security market in London on disquieting reports of the condition of affairs in the Transvaal.

Increase of $123,977 in Rock Island's surplus for July, making an increase of $128,015 since April 1.

Announcement from Philadelphia of another large combination of bituminous coal interests in Western Pennsylvania, called the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company.

St. Paul's report for the year ended June 30, showing a balance above fixed charges of $7,575,087, against $5,928,684 in the previous year.

Decrease of $348,233 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,467,307, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

REFINED SUGAR SITUATION.

Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, at the dividend meeting to-day, are, it was said last evening, unlikely to take any action bearing on what has come to be known as the "sugar war," but will declare the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. Negotiations continue between the Sugar Trust and the wholesale grocers, but it is not likely that any definite arrangement will be reached until Sept. 15, when there will be an important conference at Saratoga.

Arbuckle Brothers issued yesterday a circular, in which they repeated their indorsement of the factor plan of selling refined sugar and accused the Sugar Trust of inconsistency in refusing to support it unless independent refiners were excluded from it.

Of the last circular of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. a Wall Street bulletin said yesterday:

An authority in the trade, when asked what the effect would be upon the relations between the American Sugar Refining Company and the wholesale grocers of the statement made in a circular just issued by B. H. Howell, Son & Co., "We expect to remain in the refined sugar business, and we pref

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17	185	Am. Car & Foundry.	17	17	17	17	.....
66½	66⅞	1,910	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65¾	67	65½	66¾	+ ½
44	44½	1,445	American Cotton Oil..	43¾	44½	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	182	American Linseed	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	.....
52¼	53¾	182	American Linseed pf....	52	52	52	52	.....
153	156	50	American Express	155	155	155	155	.....
15	15½	500	Am. Malting Co.....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
66½	67	1,150	Am. Malting Co. pf...	66	66½	66	66⅜	− ⅛
38¼	38⅜	800	American Steel Hoop.	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	.....
84	84½	910	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	84½	84½	84	84½	.....
57⅝	58	2,710	Am. Steel & Wire....	57	57¾	56¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
99	99½	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	99⅛	99½	98½	99	+ ⅛
157¼	157½	9,590	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	156¾	157⅝	156	157⅜	+ ⅛
42½	43	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
91	91¼	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	91	91½	90¾	91	.....
43	43½	1,870	American Tin Plate....	44	44½	43	43½	+ ¼
56¾	56⅞	960	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ¼
130¼	130⅝	80,695	American Tobacco	128½	131	128	130⅛	+3
145	149		Am. Tobacco pf.....	144½	144⅝	144⅛	144⅛	.....
22⅝	22⅞	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
66	66⅞	18,525	At. T. & S. F. pf....	65½	66¼	65	66⅛	+1
54¼	54⅝	2,130	Baltimore & Ohio....	54⅛	54½	53⅜	54⅛	− ⅜
73	73½	685	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73	73	72¾	72⅞	− ⅜
9	9¼	1,000	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	9	9	9	9	.....
104¼	106⅜	36,070	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103⅞	106¼	103¼	106¼	+2
148	144	100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	143	143	143	143	−1
		120	Buff., Roch. & P.....	19	19	19	19	.....
80	82	720	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	76	81¾	76	81¾	+5⅜
54½	55	200	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	58⅛	58⅝	58	58	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
51	52	550	Chi. Con. Traction....	53½	53½	51⅞	51⅞	.....
134¼	136¼	2,910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	136	136⅝	136	136⅜	+ ⅛
97	98	700	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	98	98¾	98	98	+1
16¾	16½	2,250	Chi. Great Western....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+1½
43	44⅜	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42⅞	44½	42⅞	44½	+2⅝
96	96⅞	620	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½	+ ⅛
99	104½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	.....
134½	134¾	8,470	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	134	134½	133⅞	134½	+ ⅜
177¼	179	640	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178	179	178	178	+ ½
171⅜	172	6,450	Chicago & Northw....	167¼	171⅝	167¼	171⅜	+ 4⅝
209	212	200	Chi. & Northw. pf....	208	208	208	208	− 8
119⅜	120	3,290	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	119	119⅞	119	119⅞	+ ⅝
44½	45½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	45½	45½	45½	45½	−2
58½	58⅝	5,150	C., C., C. & St. L....	58¼	59⅛	58¼	59⅛	+ ⅜
99¾	100¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
59½	59⅞	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	59⅜	60	59½	59½	+ ⅛
89½	90	220	Pressed Steel Car pf...	90¼	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅝
22	23	100	Reading	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
61⅝	62	400	Reading 1st pf	61¼	62¼	60⅞	62	+ ⅝
33¾	34¼	300	Reading 2d pf.....	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	20,012	Pepublic Iron & Steel.	30¾	32½	30¾	32½	+2⅛
78¼	78⅝	3,850	Republic I. & S. pf...	78¼	79	78	78¼	+ ¼
114	117	100	St. L. & San Franc....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
70⅝	72	340	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	70	70½	70	70½	−1½
37⅝	38	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	175	St. Louis Southw.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
37⅝	38	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	37½	37¾	37½	37⅜	− ⅛
100⅞	101	67	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
123	125	762	St. Paul & Omaha.....	123	125	123	125	+2
36½	37	8,800	Southern Pacific	37	37⅜	36½	37	.....
12⅞	13	1,900	Southern Railway	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
55½	55⅝	3,610	Southern Railway pf..	55⅜	55¼	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	60	Standard R. & T.....	9	9	9	9¼	.....
108	108½	32,220	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	99¼	108	99	108	+8½
20¾	21	4,010	Texas Pacific	20¾	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	− ⅛
		200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	12	12	.....
184	185	255	Third Avenue	183	184¼	183	184½	+ ½
32½	32⅝	365	Union Bag & Paper....	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
84	84½	412	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	85	84	85	.....
48	48¼	22,180	Union Pacific	47¼	48¼	47⅛	48	+ ½
80½	80⅝	13,246	Union Pacific pf.....	80	80¾	80	80⅝	+ ½
50	53	20	United States Express.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
104¾	106⅜	2,815	United States Leather.	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	630	U. S. Leather pf.....	73¾	75¾	75¼	75⅝	− ⅛
49¼	50	175	United States Rubber..	50	50	50	50	.....
115¼	117¼	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	117	117	117	117	+1
22¾	23⅜	250	Wabash pf	23	22½	23	23½	+ ½
132	136	100	Wells-Fargo Express..	135	135	135	135	.....
88¾	89	135	Western Union Tel....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
12⅝	12¼	2,550	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12⅜	12⅞	12	12⅜	.....
58	59⅝	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
31½	31⅝	1,824	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	30⅜	32¼	30⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
18	18⅜	605	Wis. Cent., when iss..	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
58	58½	1,100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	58	58	58	58	− ¼
Sales.....		424,705						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	
5s, r., 1918	108⅛	109
5s, c., 1918	108⅛	108⅜
5s, 1918, sm.	106	109
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130½	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	130¾	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	115	120
Alb. & Sus.	190	..
Am. Cot. Oil	145	175
Am. C. O. pf.	93½	94½
Am. Dist. Tel.	35½	37½
Am. S. Mfg.	4	6
A. S. M. pf.	..	30⅝
A. S. R. pf.	119	121
Am. T. & C.	99	101
A. T. P. pf.	90	90¼
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
Balt. & P.	82	..
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Can. Pacific	96¼	97¼
Cap. Tract.	92	96
C. & E. I. pf.	..	129
C., I. & L. pf.	..	41
C. T. & T.	13½	14½
C., L. & W. pf.	..	38
Cleve. & P.	189	192
C. C. & I. D. pf.	..	6
Col. South.	5¼	5⅝
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice.	37	40
D., M. & Ft. D.	21	21½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	44½
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	13⅝	14¼
Erie 1st pf.	39	39¾
E. T. & T.	104	..
Ev. & T. H.	43⅝	44
Ft. W. & R. G. w.	26½	30
Gen. Elect.	124	125
Glucose 8 pf.	105½	108
Homestake.	75	77
Ill. C.	103	..
Jolliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	12	13
K. & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	..	20
Knick. Ice.	..	47
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
Long Island	79¾	81
Long Island.	67	70
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	108	..
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Mich. Cent.	110	..
Nat. B. pf.	..	100
Nat. Lead.	31	32
Nat. Starch.	5	5½
N. Y. Air Brake.	50	60
N. Y. Air Brake pf.	..	..
New C. Coal	37	39
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	220
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	72	75
Norfolk & So.	74	..
Ont. Mining.	7½	8½
O. R. R. & N. pf.	..	77
Ontario Silver.	78	..
Peo. & East.	5	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	98
P. Ft. W. & C.	190	192
P. & W. pf.	10	13
Pull. Car.	158	160
Quicksilver.	..	6
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
Rio G. W.	38½	40
R. G. W. pf.	82	83
St. J. & G. I.	5½	5⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	16½
St. P. & D.	70	74
St. P. & O. pf.	185	190
T. & C. C.	15	20
T. & O. C. pf.	30	40
T. C. R. R.	65	68
T. & P. R.	170	..
Wabash pf.	7⅞	8
Wag. P. C.	192	201

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Company	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, cooup, 1907	113⅝	L & N unified gold 4s	
10,000		2,000	100¼
U S 2s, reg		1,000	100
500	108½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
U S 3s, coupon		10,000	94
500	106¼	Mo, K & T 2d	
Va funded debt 2-3s of 1991		5,000	78
25,000	87½	10,000	78⅛
		10,000	78
Adams Exp Co 4s		2,000	77½
1,000	104⅜	10,000	73½
A, T & S F adj 4s		25,000	73
2,000	88	28,000	73⅛
10,000	88⅛	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
20,000	88	4,000	92½
10,000	88⅛	10,000	92¾
500	88	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
Gen 4s	112	11,000	118½
2,000	102⅞	N Y Cent inst coup	
7,000	102⅞	8,000	112
4,000	102⅞	N Y Cent & H 3½s	
500	102¼	6,000	110½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		N Y C & Hud, Lake Shore col 3½s	
3,000	97	6,000	100
1,000	97½	1,000	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	101	5,000	108
Bklyn Rp Tr 5s		30,000	95⅝
2,000	115	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		500	67¾
1,000	84½	Nor Pac Ry pr lin 4s	
Canada So 1st 5s		17,000	104
10,000	109	8,000	104½
1,000	108¾	Omaha & St L 1st	
2,000	108½	2,000	79
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Ore R R & N 4s	
20,000	97⅛	5,000	103
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		50,000	103½
10,000	96½	Ore S L inc A 5s	
15,000	96¼	25,000	102⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000	102¾
500	115	5,000	102½
1,000	119¼	Inc B & col tr	
12,000	119	30,000	79½
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		25,000	79⅝
12,000	113⅝	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
C & East Ill cons		1,000	104¼
5,000	139½	Peo G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s	
C, M & St P gold 7s		8,000	120½
4,000	173	4,000	130
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		Peo & East inc	
1,000	112	10,000	30¾
C, R I & P 6s		10,000	30
1,000	132½	15,000	29½
C, R I & P gen 4s		P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
4,000	107	1,000	117¾
1,000	106½	Reading Co gen 4s	
Chi Term Tr 4s		9,000	88
8,000	98½	38,000	87⅞
Cin Day & Ir 1st 5s		7,000	87⅝
1,000	115½	1,000	87⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		2,000	87½
2,000	94¾	10,000	87½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	95½	70,000	114
25,000	96	St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000	96¾	2,000	109½
5,000	96⅝	St L & S F 4s	
10,000	96½	4,000	85
Col Mid 1st 4s		St L S W 1st	
5,000	73½	5,000	94¾
Col & South 1st 4s		St L S W 2d inc	
9,000	86	10,000	66⅛
9,000	86⅞	2,000	66
1,000	87	St P Cy Ry Cable con 5s	
1,000	86½	2,000	112
10,000	86¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	86½	15,000	80
3,000	86⅞	So Pac col tr 4s, w i	
4,000	87	40,000	85¾
Den & R G 4s		10,000	85¼
2,000	100⅝	100,000	85¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st		30,000	85¼
3,000	110	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		12,000	113½
10,000	110	So Ry 1st 5s	
Erie gen lien 4s		4,000	110
5,000	72⅜	Stand R & T 6s	
7,000	72⅜	3,000	86¼
Erie 4s prior bonds		5,000	86¾
25,000	92¼	5,000	86¾
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		1,000	87
5,000	65¼	Stand R & T inc	
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		1,000	25
8,000	103½	2,000	24¾
8,000	103¼	1,000	25
Hocking Valley 4½s		Tenn C, I & R 6s, De Bard C & I 6s	
2,000	101¾	10,000	110
5,000	101½	Tex & N O cons 5s	
H & T Cent con 6s		8,000	103¼
3,000	111½	10,000	103¼
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		Union Pacific 4s	
12,000	107	1,000	106
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge		12,000	105⅝
3,000	63¾	25,000	106½
2,000	64	19,000	105⅞
K C, P & G 1st		10,000	105¾
20,000	73	7,000	106
10,000	73¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
52,000	73	1,000	115½
1,000	73¼	2,000	116
Ky Cent 1st 4s		2,000	115¼
15,000	98	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s		10,000	37
6,000	94	12,000	37¼
L, N, A & C 1st		West Un col tr 5s	
3,000	116	1,000	117
Mex Int 1st 4s		Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
10,000	85½	2,000	94
Total sales		$1,462,500	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	156¾	157⅝	156	157½
70	Am. Cotton Oil.	44	44	44	44
70	Am. Steel & W.	57	57½	56⅞	57⅜
1,590	Am. Tobacco	128½	131¼	128½	131
200	Am. Malting	60	60	60	60
1,910	At., T. & S.F.	65	66¼	65	66¼
15,570	Brook. Rap. Tr.	103⅝	106⅝	103¼	106⅛
100	Brunswick City.	20	20	20	20
2,000	C., M. & St. P.	134	134½	133⅞	134⅜
770	C., B. & Qy.	135⅝	136⅝	135⅝	136
30	C. C., C. & St. L.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Chic. & Northw.	167½	167½	167½	167½
460	Cont. Tobacco	47	48¼	46⅞	47⅞
10	Chi. Gt. West.	16½	16½	16⅛	16½
20	Col. Fuel & Ir.	54½	54½	54½	54½
1,000	Col. & Hudson.	124½	124½	124½	124½
950	Federal Steel	60¼	61¾	60¾	61⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
890	Louis. & Nash.	80¾	81¾	80⅝	81⅝
1,990	Manhattan	113	113¾	112¾	113¾
10	Mex. Cent. Ry. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
390	Mo. Pacific	48¾	49¾	48¾	49
20	N. Y. Central	139½	139½	139½	139½
590	N. Y. & Rock'y.	30¼	32⅜	30¼	32⅜
220	Nor. Pacific	55⅜	56¼	55⅜	56¼
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
180	People's Gas	120⅛	120¼	120	120¼
420	Reading 1st pf.	61	62¼	61	61⅝
90	South. Pacific	37½	37¾	37	37
20	Southern Ry.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
160	South. Ry. pf.	55¼	55⅝	55½	55½
30	Stand. R. & T.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,870	Tenn. Coal & I.	99¾	108¾	99¾	108¼
1,150	Union Pacific	47⅛	48¾	47⅛	48⅜
350	Union Pac. pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
30	U. S. Leather.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
110	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝
39,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$13,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is the Weather Bureau's summary of crop conditions:

A very large part of the country is now suffering from drought of greater or less severity, and, as the average temperatures have generally prevailed during the week ending Sept. 4, 1899, with no rain in nearly all districts suffering from lack of rain at the close of the previous week, the complaints of drought are more pronounced and extensive. While the weather has continued cool over the greater part of the Pacific Coast regions, the general conditions have been more favorable than in the preceding weeks, although fears are entertained that the rains, which began at the close of the week, will cause further damage to grain and other crops in Washington and Oregon. Very favorable weather conditions prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, although drought continues in portions of New England and North Carolina.

As a whole, the week has been very favorable for early corn, which has made rapid progress toward maturity, but has been less favorable to the late crop, premature ripening being generally reported.

While the conditions have been fairly favorable for stacking and thrashing of Spring wheat in the Red River Valley, reports of injury from excessive moisture to grain in shock and stack continue from portions of Minnesota and South Dakota, as well as from Washington. In Oregon thrashing has been active, and the grain has proved to be less injured than was expected.

While cotton picking has been retarded by rains in portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and on the Texas Coast, in other portions of the cotton belt rapid progress has been made. All reports indicate that the crop is opening rapidly, much prematurely.

Reports of rust and shedding, as a rule, are less numerous, and are confined principally to the central portion of the cotton belt. In portions of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida cotton has sustained injury by rain, sprouting, and rotting in bolls, being reported from some sections; in Georgia, however, the general condition of the crop has improved, there being fewer reports of rust, with some new growth, as a result of late rains.

The general condition of outstanding tobacco, which is maturing rapidly, is very favorable, and rapid progress has been made during the week in cutting and housing; in Maryland, however, dry, sunshiny weather is needed for curing.

The most favorable reports concerning apples continue from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and portions of New England, but, on the whole, the outlook is very unpromising, especially for the Winter varieties. All reports indicate that the fruit is dropping badly.

The condition of the soil has been more favorable for plowing and seeding in the Middle Atlantic States, but in the States of the central valleys and Southwest this work has been largely suspended owing to extreme dryness.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,971,001
Gold reserve	249,246,254
Net silver	3,914,298
United States notes in the Treasury	16,928,643
Treasury notes of 1890	980,061
Total receipts this day	2,958,851
Total receipts this month	6,311,674
Total receipts this year	104,344,105
Total expenditures this day	2,272,000
Total expenditures this month	6,228,000
Total expenditures this year	108,311,402
Deposits in National banks	82,046,954
Silver bullion	724,612
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	202,251
Government receipts from internal revenue	2,128,111
Customs	763,343
Miscellaneous	62,896

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅜@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 59 7-16c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,600 shares of Alamo sold at .10, 100 Brunswick at .20, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.00, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14@.15, 200 Leadville at .10, 100 Little Chief at .12, 500 Jack Pot at .27, 200 Mexican at .60, 50 Moulton at .25, 200 Sierra Nevada at .90, and 2,000 Work at .10.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Occidental	.15
Adams Consol	.08	Plymouth	.08
Belcher	.32	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Best & Belcher	.60	Potosi	.35
Breece	1.90	Quicksilver	2.00
Brunswick Con	.20	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.15
Challenge	.14	Sierra Nevada	.90
Crown Point	.20	Standard	2.70
Chrysolite	.07	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	Union Consol	.22
Com. Tr. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.08
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.27
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.27
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Dunkin	.03	Anaconda	.45
Deadwood Terra	.55	Crip. Cr. Cons	.14
Eureka Consol	.40	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Gold & Globe	.01
Gould & Curry	.30	Golden Fleece	.23
Hale & Norcross	.30	Isabella	.86
Homestake	65.00	Mollie Gibson	.24
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.33
Iron Silver	.50	Pharmacist	.03
Julia Consolidated	.32	Portland	1.40
Kingston & Pemb	.15	Specimen	.09
La Crosse	.16	Union	.33
Leadville Con	.09	Work	.32
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Mexican	.48	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.14¾
Moulton	.35	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14¾
Ontario	7.00	Grey Forge	.14¾
Ophir	1.05		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	11.00	Isabella	.80
Jennie Blanche	.61¼	Jefferson	.08
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.80	Justine	.01
Alamo	.10¼	Mollie Gibson	.25
Anaconda	.49	Mount Rosa	.35
Anchoria	.71⅞	Old Gold	.01½
Cr. Ck. Con.	.15¼	Portland	2.50
Cannon Ball	.006	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Copper Rock	.00¼	Sentinel	.00¾
Elkton	1.10	S. P. G. M. Co.	.10
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.10	Union Gold	.35
Gar. Con	.15	Work	.32
Golden Fleece	.25		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, details of which will be found in another column.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	240
4th week August	$147,880	$113,474	$94,402
Month	401,435	351,789	293,646
From July 1	670,108	688,013	620,208
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,568	6,476
4th week August	793,000	718,000	684,000
Month	2,429,000	2,161,000	2,175,000
From Jan. 1	15,103,084	13,714,902	13,180,228
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week August	397,464	344,769	333,970
Month	1,102,744	1,086,304	1,006,408
From July 1	2,158,899	1,999,893	1,964,108
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week August	295,000	266,500	222,400
Month	839,900	757,200	662,000
From July 1	1,506,300	1,444,200	1,340,100
HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week August	85,232	59,634	.....
Month	329,725	230,018	.....
From July 1	645,507	428,998	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
4th week August	82,781	67,754	49,616
Month	223,494	194,543	161,736
From July 1	417,147	358,928	295,553
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week August	126,264	115,976	113,373
Month	377,707	319,101	324,872
From Jan. 1	2,426,848	2,231,208

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Market After the Holiday—No Business at Auction—List of To-day's Offerings.

The market showed few signs of recovery yesterday after what had been virtually a three-days' cessation of business. There were no sales scheduled at auction, and those reported at private contract were of slight importance.

The four-story brick building, 25 by 100.11, 233 West One Hundredth Street, formerly occupied by the Red Cross Hospital, has been sold by the Williams estate. The buyers are said to be a west side Democratic club, which will occupy the premises after slight alterations have been made.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Julia W. Simons to an investor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Charles A. Gould has leased the five-story building 60 Cedar Street for a term of years. This is the property which was bought at auction last Spring by Flake & Dowling and resold by them to Mr. Gould within an hour after its purchase.

B. A. Maclaire reports that he has sold the property 872 King's Bridge Road for Louis Eckwort to James Nixon.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 976 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 16.8 by 95, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,135.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 499.11 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25.1 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $18,597.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,473; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 50 and 52 West Third Street, south side, 71.3 feet west of Wooster Street, 43 by 75.1 and irregular, seven-story white-brick front business building. Due on judgment, $7,725; subject to another mortgage for $84,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100.1, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 106, one and two story frame buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 68 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Edith W. Provost, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 473 feet east of Avenue A, to a six-story brick factory; Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 693 Union Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; A. H. Lyon, premises, owner; S. Kitcham, architect; cost, $200.

Eighth Avenue, west side, Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth Streets, to a four and six story brick warehouse; H. T. Livingston of 20 Washington Square, owner; A. E. Westover, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 65 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; E. Y. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $200.

Thirty-second Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick restaurant and shop; Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; cost, $125.

Nos. 644 and 646 Eighth Avenue, to the American Theatre; Elliot Zborowski, owner; C. C. Haight, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, 17.3x60.10x16.2x63.3; Henry J. Norris to Frank M. Scott. 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 219.8 ft n of Wellesley St., 25x100; Joseph Mallon to Ellsworth Burger 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 84 ft s of 168th St, 28x106; James T. Barry to Frederick Westphal 1

LOT 133, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Niels Toelberg to Peter A. Hatting 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 19.2x95; Ellie O'Sullivan to Mary O'Sullivan 1

PROSPECT AV, w s of old line, 233 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Johann H. Borgstede to Jane McLaughlin 7,100

PROSPECT AV, w s of old line, 233 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Ezekiel Fixman to Johann H. Borgstede 6,050

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 12.6x133; Maria Vitale to Filomena De Lorenzo, quit claim 1

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 12.6x133; Filomena De Lorenzo to Alfonso Scoppa. 2,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 130.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Thomas P. Lynch 2,900

TERRACE POINT, 200 ft w of King Av, 25x148 to Long Island Sound x 25x167; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Frederick Boss 475

WEST END AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, 18x80; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Lemuel E. Quigg 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Ernest Wetterer to Emily W. Wetterer, ½ part 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.6x35; Richard E. Carpenter, Jr., to Jonathan H. Carpenter 1,000

2D AV, s w corner of 109th St, 26.3x100; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to James McGee and Morris Lawton 30,750

5TH AV, 2,105, 18.8x110; James R. Smyth to Mary A. and Katie B. Smyth 100

16TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 982, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jane McLaughlin to Johann H. Borgstede 1,000

84TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Robert Ferguson to John J. Brennan 1

42D ST, 353 West, 19.9x100.5; Margaret P. Dyett to Catherine Miller 22,250

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x90.2; George Woltjen to Lena Bergin 12,000

123D ST, 331 East, 18x100.11; William L. Mott and another to Florence W. Kehoe.

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 49x99.11; Emil Engelmann to Henry Anderson 1

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Mary and Peter J. Connor to Mulhern Steam Heating Company 1

137TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; James C. Picken to Harry Lilly ... 100

146TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x95; William R. Kitchen to Mary E. Mason 8,000

160TH ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; George E. Roman to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 1

187TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft e of 11th Av, 18.8x94.10; Florence W. Kehoe to Richard S. Curtis and another ..... Exchange

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Theodore Keller; Avenue A, 70, 2 years 1,050

KIEP, August N., to Patrick Gallagher; 1st Av, 889, 5 years 1,100

VOGT, Arnold, to Frederick A. Vogt; 3d St, 100 West, 4 8-12 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Carrie S., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees; 1,957 2d Av, 3 years $12,500

ALEXANDER, Richard L., to Lena Schmidt; 158th St, or Cedar Place, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year 750

BAKER, William C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 168th St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 1 year ... 75,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, e s, 84 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 12,000

BRADY, John, to Rachel Purdy; 125th St, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, ¼ part, 3 years.. 3,000

BRENNAN, John J., to Helen C. Ferguson; 34th St, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,500

BURGER, Ellsworth, to Joseph Mallon; Creston Av, w s, 219.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 7 months 900

CURTIS, Richard S., and another, to Florence W. Kehoe; 187th St, n s, 258.4 ft e of 11th Av, installments 1,750

CURTIS, Richard S., and another to Robert I. Murray and others, trustees; 123d St, 331 East, 2 years 5,500

DOYLE, John E., to City Mortgage Company; Mott Av, e s, old line, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90x141.7, (three mortgages,) 1 year 49,500

DOYLE, John E., to Henry E. Howland, trustee; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 14,500

DYETT, Margaret P., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 353 West 42d St, 5 years ... 12,000

ELMER, Harry, to Edmund E. Specht; 82d St, n s, 202 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.. 250

GORE, Thomas, Jr., and Emma, to Charles and August Funck; Mapes Av, n w corner of Green Av, 3 years 500

HAHN, Millie E., and Martha B. Toussaint to Nellie E. Church; Suburban St, s e corner of Briggs Av, 3 years 6,000

HAUCK, John C., to Charles P. Hallock; Boston Post Road, e s, 100 ft s of 179th St, demand 100

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boston Road, n e corner of 164th St, 1 year 23,000

LASS, Richard, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 354 Brook Av, s e corner of 142d St, saloon lease, demand 4,000

LUKE, Elizabeth and Joseph C., to Mary C. Schipf; 277 West 114th St, 3 years 2,000

McGEE, James, and Morris Lawton to George M. Miller, trustee, &c.; 2d Av, s w corner of 109th St, 3 years 20,000

McKENZIE, Julia E., to Lina Matthias; 166 St. Ann's Av, 2 years 1,500

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to Frank H. Whalen and James A. Dunn; Prospect Av, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 1 month 260

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to Isabella S. Wall, guardian, &c.; Prospect Av, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 5,500

SCOPPA, Alfonso, to Federico and Filomena De Lorenzo; part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 3 years 600

SCOTT, Frank M., to James L. Breese, trustee; 22 East Broadway, 5 years 12,000

STAHL, Otto, to John Townshend; 126th St, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, leasehold, secures note 2,000

STEINMETZ, Samuel and Amelia, to Charles and August Funck; Lots 19 and 20, map of 211 lots of Downing estate; also, Columbus Av, s s, 225 ft e of Rose St, 3 years 400

SUESENS, Charles, to George Ehret; Avenue A, 1,448, demand 850

Assignments of Mortgages.

GWYNNE, Elizabeth W., to George De W. Clocke, trustee $3,028

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees 10,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees 8,000

MULLER, Henry, to Frederick M. Ulrich 4,500

PURSER, George H., Jr., and another, executors, to Martha M. Wells 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, whole front from Jefferson St to 170th St, 188.6x irregular; Peter Handbode, Jr., against Isaac and Max S. Boehm, owners and contractors 2,400

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Anna Lukas against John Dale, owner and contractor 389

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 75x100; Tony Cassitti against James C. Wood, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor... 80

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Lage Brothers & Co against George Brown and Lewis Hellman, owners and contractors 520

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70; Frederick Schoneweg against James Love, owner; Thomas K. Moore, contractor 469

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Joseph F. Denton against Catherine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors 426

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Joseph F. Denton against Catherine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors 111

144TH ST, 735 and 737 East; Bockert & Jahn against Morris O. Cohen, owner and contractor 225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418 LAWS OF 1897.

11TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Sione, with Minna Lowenthal, 12 payments $12,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; James L. Kane against Eugene Melvin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. M. Gibney.

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Anna Lukas against John Dale, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. J. Kelly.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 95x100.10; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against James J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

2D AV, e s, 67.8 ft s of 75th St, 15.5x100; George Kahn against Katie Kramer, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, B. L. Brandner.

98TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; Lambert Suydam and another, trustees, &c., against Esther A. Wheaton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

113TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 16x100.11; Margaret F. Everit against Arthur Gorsch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Malcolm.

149TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, 75x99.11; also 144th St, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20x80, 5 actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Harry W. Powell and others, (foreclosure of 5 mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE.

Discussed at Convention of State Insurance Commissioners.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—The National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners opened to-day in the Hotel Cadillac. Both the President and Vice President have, since the last convention, served out their terms as Insurance Commissioners, and the offices were therefore vacant. Chairman Orearo of the Executive Committee opened the convention and was unanimously made permanent presiding officer. About seventy-five Insurance Commissioners, actuaries, and deputies were present.

After Mayor Maybury had extended to the convention the freedom of the city, Max Cohen of Washington read a paper on "Significant Factors in National Regulation of Insurance." Mr. Cohen cited numerous legal authorities to prove that National regulation of insurance is legal, and closed with the hope that a uniform system of State and National laws for the control of the insurance business would soon become a reality.

Ex-Attorney General Mylrea of Wisconsin discussed Mr. Cohen's paper at length. While, he said, he believed in National regulation of insurance, he contended that a Constitutional amendment delegating that power to Congress was necessary before it could be accomplished.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United American Insurance Company of Milwaukee has commenced underwriting with a capital stock of $50,000.

Chicago advices state that Henry O'Kane, Secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, has denied the report that his company was to be reinsured or purchased by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Attorney General Akin of Illinois has issued a ruling to the effect that the unearned premiums of fire insurance companies should be listed among the taxable assets of the companies, because they do not constitute a debt, and cannot be deducted from the amount of credits properly listed by the companies.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday decided that all permanent licenses not called for before Sept. 15 shall be considered cancelled as of that date, when the names of all brokers not permanently licensed will be removed from the rate cabinets of members by the Exchange manager.

Arrangements have been completed by William E. Ogden, Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and Chief Croker of the New York Fire Department for exhibitions to-day at Fire Patrol Station No. 3 and Fire Department Headquarters, at which a number of foreign fire insurance officials will be present, including Edward Elphinstone, Andrew Aikman, and General Manager David Deuchar of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh. The party will also include Dumont Clarke, Henry W. Maxwell, Charles F. Mathewson, United States Manager Charles H. Post of the Caledonian, and William Ellsworth of this city.

The insurance on the property at 1,380 and 1,382 First Avenue, which was severely damaged by fire last Saturday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On building at 1,382 and 1,384, German-American, $15,000; Royal, $5,000; Northern, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000. On rents, Lion, $4,500. On building at 1,380 First Avenue, Scottish Union and National, $10,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the above losses. The insurance on the stock of Bernard Stahl & Co. at 1,382 and 1,384 First Avenue was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000; Aetna, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Hanover, $4,000; Fireman's Fund, $3,500; Palatine, $3,500; Atlantic Home, $3,500; Providence - Washington, $3,000; Agricultural, $3,000; Traders' of New York, $3,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Lion, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; British America of Toronto, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Orient, $1,750; Spring Garden, $1,750; British American of New York, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,500.

East River Obstruction Located.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has received an official report from the commander of the schooner Eager, stating that the obstruction upon which the cruiser Brooklyn struck in the East River some months ago has been definitely located. The investigation was made upon the request of the Navy Department, and the commander of the Eager reports that the obstruction was found abreast of the South Ferry slip and about 190 yards from the pier. It consists of a barge or boat which at some time had been sunk in the stream. The hulk lies in water thirty feet deep, but the least depth over it is sixteen or seventeen feet.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

PEABODY,
102-104 WAVERLEY PLACE.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $65 per month.

IRVINGTON and ROCKLAND,
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $65 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
365 WEST 23D ST.
Four rooms; hot air heat; rents, $35 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, and CEDARHURST,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $60 per month.

THE BERWICK,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, from $40 to $55 per month.

ST. HONORE,
1,142 MADISON AV.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rent, $50.

10 and 12 East 130th St.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rent, $70 per month.

223, 225, 227 West 135th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $48 per month.

267 West 139th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 to $50 per month.

Janitors on Premises.

CONCERNING
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

"THE TOWERS,"
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Northwest Corner 94th St.

(A fireproof Apartment building.) Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, four bathrooms, and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms, Butler's rooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Inglenooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butler's pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms; butler's pantry and bathroom.

Apply at buildings, or to Globe Realty Company, 141 Broadway, New York.

ST. JOHN, WAVECREST AND CEDARHURST.

35, 37, 39 & 41 EAST 50TH ST.

Elegant, well-lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

126-128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT 5-story house, 36 West 96th St., near Park; bargain. Others all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

A SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE ABOVE 23D ST., west side, in excellent condition. F. A., 254 8th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY house, East 56th Street, 15 rooms, three baths, Exposed plumbing; excellent order; $1,800. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

LARGE LINE HOUSES AND FLATS, WEST side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

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MORTON BUILDING,
116 Nassau Street.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
OFFICES FOR RENT.
Ready for occupancy.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Apply to
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STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'
New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

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432 MADISON AV.—Desirable fourth floor rooms; southern exposure; corner house; also third floor hall room; reference.

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LIVINGSTON PLACE, 18 STUYVESANT PARK, opposite St. George's Church, near 17th St., very desirable furnished rooms.

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Don't carry the risk yourself.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
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THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
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CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; best of references. 209 East 50th St.

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COMPANION.—By a lady as companion to invalid, or similar position; educated, refined, capable; highest references. J. B., care E. H. Shelley, Room 78, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City N. J.

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COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; best reference. K. H., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By an excellent American cook; baker; coarse washing; excellent reference. 860 10th Av.; Crononge's bell.

COOK.—French; 25; for club or private. B. E., Box 158 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as housekeeper; near New York University. Box 292, Hobart, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; greenhouses, vegetables, furnace; thoroughly competent; gentleman's place; references. P. F., Box 155, Times.

GARDENER.—By young man; private place; attend greenhouse and vegetable garden. Barry, care Kelp, 640 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—Experienced in all branches; hotel or private house; officers' mess or sanitarium; a number of years head cook in a State hospital. C. W. D., 530 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer in law office; senior N. Y. U. Law Department; $18. Lex, Box 143, Times Office.

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WANTED—A woman of good address and some business ability to represent the interests of a large financial institution among New York city women. Financial, Box 165, Times Office.

WANTED—A competent lady's maid. Call, with references, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, 174 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In the office of a manufactory, a young man about eighteen years of age, to assist in general office work; must write well and be quick and accurate at figures; must reside in Manhattan. Address, giving references, D. O. D., Box 137 Times Office.

WANTED—Strong, energetic young man to take charge of shipping department; must be accustomed to handling paper; references; state salary expected. H. W., Box 215 Times Office.

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Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

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These terms include all the studies.
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Commercial and Stenographic Departments,
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Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
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INSTRUCTION.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the day of 189 , for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, viz.:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or courses underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Washington Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 18th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-cuts, turn-tables, cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John W. Axford, Assignee of above-named Hastings Card and Paper Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this fifth day of September, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE M. BROOKS Att'y for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme [L. S.] Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au23-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 18th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-1aw6wW

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.
au6-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I., OF THE SUpreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of th's order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw8wW&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for leave to assume the corporate name "PLAZA REPUBLICAN CLUB."

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute, that an application will be made by The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, Septen.ber 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
s6-1aw6wW.

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Pustter, Receiver, at his office, No. 250 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.
au23-1aw5wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw0mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr. Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEBEUS ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City.
mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Walt, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899. HENRY S. AMELIER, Executor. WM. BELL WALT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
my17-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUFF, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMED A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
ap19-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

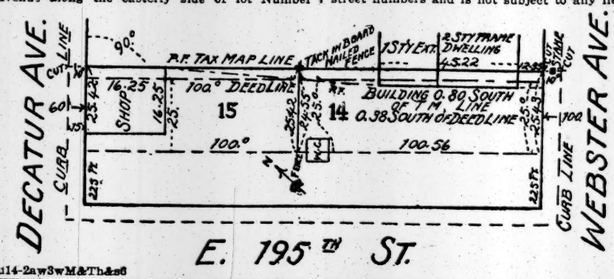
Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 98 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA SNEEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the 10th day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899), at my office, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, and to hear the decision of the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about twenty-five (25) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth 1899.

LOUIS F. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw7w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY MARSHALL. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York.
je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwits and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LANED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City.
je28-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN D. KERNAN,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 98 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

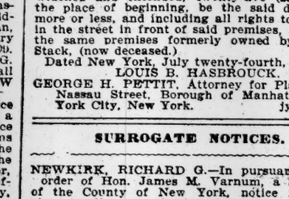
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 02-100 with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

ALDERMEN IN A WRANGLE

Lively Row Over a Resolution Bearing on the Dewey Parade.

BRIDGES THE STORM CENTRE

Mr. Glick "Called Down" for Summoning Sergeant at Arms—New Elevated Road Wants a Franchise.

The Board of Aldermen spent the greater part of its session yesterday in wrangling over small matters, and as a result succeeded in accomplishing little work of any benefit to the city. In lieu of anything of more importance, the trouble arose over the Dewey reception, and Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, was the cause of it all.

President Woods had relinquished the chair and had called Alderman Glick to preside over the deliberations of the board. When Mr. Glick was firmly established in the chair, Mr. McCall offered a resolution giving truckmen the right to station their trucks at street corners along the line of the Dewey parade, for use as portable grand stands.

The reading of the resolution stirred up a clamor in which the strident voice of Alderman Bridges was conspicuous, and then the Acting Chairman attempted to make an explanation. Mr. Bridges kept up his howling and finally the Chairman in despair inquired of Mr. Bridges: "Do you want to speak?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bridges, "but not till them members takes their seat."

At the time, Mr. Bridges was not at his own place, and some one suggested that he was out of order. This point was well taken, according to the Chairman, and Mr. Bridges, in high dudgeon, retreated to the rear of the chamber, where he tilted his chair back, hoisted his feet to the desk in front, and declined to manifest any interest in the proceedings, until suddenly he sprang up and yelled: "Mister President."

The Chairman declined to give him the floor until he took his place, and ordered him to behave. Mr. Bridges collapsed into a chair, but continued to talk in loud tones until Mr. Glick ordered the Sergeant at Arms to escort him to his own place. As the Sergeant at Arms reached him, Mr. Bridges stood up, but refused to budge. Meanwhile, Aldermen Wafer, Byrne, and McCall began a concerted speech in which Mr. Glick was "called down" for humiliating an Alderman.

In the course of the row, some one appealed from the ruling of the Chair. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Bridges consent to vote from his chair, and his vote was in favor of the appeal. During the roll call Mr. Bridges persistently demanded the reading of the rule applicable to members speaking from their seats, and finally, when some one started to take his part, he waved every one aside and asserted his own ability to take care of himself.

After fifty-five minutes of this display of parliamentary knowledge, the matter was dropped, and Mr. Glick retired from the chair in an exhausted, yet triumphant, condition.

Another row was caused when Alderman Goodman tried to have Edgar J. Lauer of 22 East Eightieth Street elected as Alderman from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in place of Homer Folks, who resigned, to become a candidate for the Assembly. Lauer is the joint candidate of the Republicans and Citizens' Union of the district. Mr. McCall wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was finally done, with the proviso that the committee should report next week.

Alderman Okie offered a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate for $50,000 for the entertainment of visiting troops during the Dewey celebration. After several speeches the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Glick's resolution that the park benches in the city be distributed along the line of march of the Dewey land parade was referred to the Committee on Parks.

W. H. Morrell and others petitioned for a franchise for the Municipal Quick Transit Company, which wants to build an "artistic" four-track elevated railroad structure along the East and North Rivers and across the New East River Bridge. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

COUNCIL OBEYS COURT'S ORDER

Issue of $570,000 Bonds for Purchase of Long Island Water Supply Company's Plant Authorized.

The Council yesterday obeyed the writ of mandamus issued by Justice McAdam, requiring it to authorize the issue of $570,000 bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Several of those who have hitherto opposed the bond issue and who were mentioned specifically in Justice McAdam's decision as having violated their oaths of office, voted for the bonds under protest, but no one took them seriously.

Councilman Goodwin called up the bond resolution and moved its adoption. Mr. McGarry offered with it the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements, pledging the city to construct its own water works, and explained that he thought it was pertinent. This led Mr. Leich, the humorist of the Council, to offer a copy of the writ of mandamus to be read, in conjunction with the bond resolution, which was done amid hearty laughter. Mr. Cassidy offered a long statement, signed by himself and the other obstructionists, reciting their side of the case and declaring that they believed the bonds were against the city's interest.

Mr. McGarry, in explaining his vote, said he wanted the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements read because Bridge Commissioner Shea, who drafted it, is Chairman of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, and because "he spoke advisedly in his resolution." Twenty-six votes were registered in favor of the bond issues, the absentees being Councilmen Oakley, Bodine, and Murray.

The Council then defeated a resolution providing for a bond issue of $305,000 for paying claims due on the Harlem River Driveway. These claims, which are long overdue, draw 6 per cent. interest, and the contractor has been requested to bring a suit for mandamus to compel payment.

TIMES WHEN FIREMEN MAY EAT.

New Order of Chief Croker Makes Most Any Kind of Meal Possible.

Fire Chief Edward F. Croker caused general rejoicing among his men yesterday morning by a new time allotment for meals. The order went into effect at 8 A. M.

All men are to have one and one-quarter hours for meals three times a day, one and three-quarter hours for meals twice a day, or three hours for one meal a day.

The previous order called for two hours for meals twice a day, and even if a man's home were next door to the station he could only take two meals with his family. On the other hand, men living at a distance preferred to go home but once a day with a longer time interval, and the new order makes ample provision for both classes.

Company commanders are to regulate the number of men in each meal squad, and, when the arrangement of the squads is broken by reason of a fire or other cause, may send out three meal men during the time allotted two or one meal men, or two and one meal men in the time given three-meal men. An officer and enough men to handle the apparatus must, however, be constantly on hand, and the company commanders will be held responsible for any failure in this direction.

Trunk of Lottery Drawings Taken.

C. R. Sherman, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, yesterday turned over to the police a trunk from Montreal which contained fifty-six packages of lottery drawings of the Kentucky Lottery, "decided by drawings of the Canadian Royal Art Union," 238 and 240 St. James Street, Montreal. The name of S. T. Dickinson is given as the manager. The drawings are those of Aug. 31. The packages were addressed to people in all the large cities of the United States.

Did Not Steal Brass Railings.

Raymond Conklin of 308 East Forty-sixth Street and William J. Bradley of 312 East Forty-sixth Street, who were arrested Sunday on suspicion of having stolen two brass railings from the residence of James A. Williamson of 18 East Forty-eighth Street, were discharged in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The prisoners proved an alibi.

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Mr. Whalen to Confer with Messrs. Rives and Shepard To-day—May Be Difficult to Get Bids.

The conference which Corporation Counsel Whalen hoped to have with George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission and Edward M. Shepard of the counsel for the commission yesterday was postponed until this afternoon because of the absence from the city of Mr. Shepard. Mr. Rives, who is in the city, did not care to discuss the contract with Mr. Whalen unless Mr. Shepard, who drafted it, could be present.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he is confident that he and the other conferrees can agree on a form of contract which will be acceptable to the city, just to the contractors, and productive of rapid transit at a comparatively early date. He repeated his utterances of last Saturday as to the use of the tunnel by telegraph and similar companies, and declared that not only would it soon pay for itself, but that eventually it would support the entire expense of running the city.

"Does the law permit the construction of the tunnel by sections as the Controller has suggested?" Mr. Whalen was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "We can't appropriate all the money in one year. We must have a part of our margin for public improvements."

Mr. Whalen denied that his advocacy of the rapid transit scheme had anything to do with the Ramapo water job and that politics is at the bottom of it. Neither had he heard of any prospective bidders for the contract.

Controller Coler declined to discuss the rapid transit question beyond saying he was glad that his colleagues in the City Government had come to his conclusions regarding the ability of the city to borrow money. When asked if he would attend to-day's conference, he said, sententiously, "I haven't been invited."

A prominent contractor said yesterday that he believed that it would be difficult to get contractors to bid for the job, because of the immense amount of capital needed. This had been added to largely by the enormous advance in iron and steel, and the enactment of the new labor law. "The advance in iron and steel will make the tunnel cost $5,000,000 more than the original estimate, while a like sum will be added by the new labor law," he said.

It was said yesterday that William C. Whitney, who recently returned from abroad, had succeeded in raising capital in Europe, so that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company can bid for the construction of the tunnel, and that this is the secret of Tammany's change of front. In this case, it was said, the company would bid for the privilege of operating the road for fifty years, as it may do under the law. H. H. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Company, declined to discuss this report.

The moment the Corporation Counsel approves the form of contract the Rapid Transit Commission assumes control of the matter. It was said yesterday by an attorney who is concerned that the Municipal Assembly cannot hold up the necessary bond issues, as under the recent decision of Justice McAdam the Rapid Transit act makes it mandatory for the proper authorities to issue bonds, and that this decision would then extend to the Board of Estimate.

NEW OCEAN RECORD MADE.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Lowers Time from Cherbourg 2 Hours 53 Minutes—Averaged 22.08 Knots.

Faster than ever passengers traveled before between the coast of France and the Port of New York came the returning tourists on the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday. The North German Lloyd flier left Bremen Aug. 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 30, clearing the Cherbourg Breakwater at 6 P. M. of that date. She arrived at Sandy Hook Light Vessel yesterday morning, out 5 days 18 hours and 15 minutes, breaking the record from Cherbourg, held by herself, by 2 hours and 53 minutes. She covered a course over the northern route of 3,049 knots at an average speed of 22.08 knots. Her daily runs, in knots, were 411, 546, 546, 556, 538, and 452 to Sandy Hook Light Vessel. She reported passing several steamers all bound west.

While by her present trip she breaks the westward record from Cherbourg, her speed was not equal to that which she has made each way on the Southampton route. Her best eastward record was made in November, 1897, in 5 days 17 hours and 8 minutes, and her best trip from Southampton to New York was one completed April 5, 1898, in 5 days and 20 hours. On the latter occasion, however, the traveled 3,120 knots at an hourly average of 22.29. Her best hourly average for a voyage was 22.51 made in a voyage eastward in 1898, and her best day's run to the westward was 567 knots, made on her third voyage in 1897, and her best day's run to the eastward was 539 knots, made in 1898.

She now holds the ocean records for the fastest day's run, the fastest hourly average for a voyage, and the fastest time each way between New York and both Cherbourg and Southampton.

Among her passengers were Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Senator William H. Platten, Capt. D. W. Milne Hume, the Princess Hatzfeldt, F. W. Holls of the International Peace Commission; Sir H. Jerningham, K. C. M. G., Governor of Trinidad; the Vicomte and Vicomtess De Sayve, F. Goodwin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Senator James Stout, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Congressman and Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, J. A. Rauth, and Miss Mable Arthur.

MAZET COMMITTEE PLANS.

Mr. Croker and Gen. Tracy to be Witnesses—Session Next Week.

Chairman Mazet of the Legislative Investigating Committee returned to the city yesterday and commenced preparing for the opening of the session next Tuesday. He said he thought the session would be the most important of all, and he relied upon it as much as any for startling developments.

"The subpoena which was served upon Mr. Croker for Aug. 29, and which was not used owing to no session of the committee," said he, "will probably compel him to appear in the next week or two. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will also be called upon, and he will be questioned closely about some important facts in the charter. He will also be called upon to explain the whys and wherefores of the Ramapo water contract. Other members of the charter framers will be asked to testify on important points.

"We will have four solid weeks of investigation yet. The final adjournment will not come before the Christmas holidays or the 1st of January. We will take several recesses between times, but not for long."

PRESIDENT GROUT AT HOME.

Not Surprised at Effort to Rush Ramapo Grab Through.

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, arrived home yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, after a long trip through England and Scotland. When asked about the Ramapo water grab he said:

"I suspected that trick before I went abroad. There were several suspicious things that led me to believe that before I again appeared in the Board of Public Improvements there would be an attempt made to rush the Ramapo contract through.

"I must say that it was a strange thing that the only time the Corporation Counsel ever appeared before the board was when the Ramapo Company had its hearing. I believe this episode has pointed out a very important fact.

"The Board of Public Improvements was becoming the most important body in the government of the city until this unfortunate matter came to pass. I now believe, in spite of the fact that the general comment seems to be to the contrary, that more power should be given to the legislative body of the municipality, the Municipal Assembly.

"These men are elected by the city and stand responsible to the people for their actions. The boards are mostly appointive and can be controlled by their parties or leaders. I would give all the power possible to the Municipal Assembly. The Board of Public Improvements has shown itself wanting. Our safety lies with the Municipal Assembly."

Chinese Riot Victim Dead.

Charley Lee, the laundryman who was shot in the riot in Chinatown Sunday night, died at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He was forty-five years old and lived at 12 Pell Street.

NEW BUILDING LAW CODE

Presented by the Commission to the Municipal Assembly.

ALL FIELDS COVERED BY IT

Work Is Divided Into One Hundred and Sixty-four Sections—Hearings on It to be Held.

The Building Code Commissioners yesterday presented to the Municipal Assembly a code of building law comprising 164 sections, divided up into thirty-six parts or chapters. The work is contained in a book of 168 pages, and provides for every possible phase of construction.

In a report accompanying the code, the Commissioners declare that the code embodies not only their united judgment and experience, but also the results of the study, skill, and experience of the foremost architects, engineers, and builders in the City of New York. The Commissioners say that almost from the day of their appointment they have been under high pressure. They have held about 100 sessions and hearings, many of the sessions lasting from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight.

The service of their Assistant Secretary, George H. Nicholas, has been an important factor. The Commissioners say he has worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for several months, because, in addition to managing the affairs of the commission, he has been compelled to superintend the printing and revising of the four or five printings of the code, with all their amendments and changes.

The Commissioners also say they received valuable aid from outside associations and individuals. Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, John Cooper of the Architectural Iron Association, Charles Buek, President of the Builders' Joint Committee on Building Code; F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company; Charles O. Brown, constructional engineer, and many other well-known architects and engineers appeared and gave information.

The report says: "Although two special invitations were sent to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Committee on Building Law of that chapter decided they would not peruse the tentative code and would not appear before the commission unless the finally completed code were first submitted to them for criticism. As this would have been in violation of the courtesy due your honorable body to report first to you, we were unable to comply with that request."

Chairman Brady declared yesterday every interest was heard and carefully listened to. Many of the suggestions presented were adopted. The specialists received particular attention. Francis H. Kimball addressed the commission on the theatre section. Edward Cooper addressed them on fire-proofing, and he was followed by at least a dozen others interested in that branch of construction. Prof. Burr, Charles O. Brown, John Cooper, and committees from the various iron associations appeared in connection with the engineering sections. Almost every branch of the building interest sent its committee.

Commissioner Fryer said yesterday: "This code brings the science of building up to date. So far as I know, it about covers every recent discovery tending to make building better and safer for the people. It embodies the experience of the most practical professional architects, builders, and lawyers. It has many new features. It is intended to meet the needs of all the people in all the boroughs comprising our great city.

"We have defined the various kinds of buildings, extending yet simplifying the classification. We have given definitions of private dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, frame buildings. Certain philanthropic organizations have tried for years to define what an apartment house should be, but, so far as I am aware, they never reached a satisfactory conclusion.

"The code is arranged in logical order. For instance, Part I. defines the ordinance and its construction. Part II. provides for filing plans and statements. Part III. general definitions. Part IV., quality and tests of materials. Part V., excavations and foundations and the bearing capacity of soil. Part VI. deals with the erection of walls, piers, and partitions. Part VII. regulates the construction of apartment houses of certain heights.

"Then it proceeds to provide for outside and inside structural material and construction in the order in which modern structures are reared, and concludes with the legal and penal sections as covered by general statutes and the charter. The provisions for iron and steel construction are elaborate, but necessarily technical. The fire-proof provisions are as complete and about as drastic as they can be.

"The legal portion of the work was revised by Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who says he has had to be constantly alert lest the commission should in the least overstep its authority and encroach upon features of building law, such as the Tenement House law, embodied in the charter. Mr. Morgan seems satisfied that the code, as presented to the Municipal Assembly, is the best and most practical that can be made."

When the report was presented to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to have it adopted immediately. Mr. Goodman, however, interposed an objection and insisted that it should be referred to the Committee on Building Department, which is to hold such public hearings as may be necessary. Inasmuch as there were no architects named on the commission, it is likely that there will be demands for several hearings, and in all probability the code, as drafted, will have to be materially amended.

DIED ON HER WAY HOME.

Missionary from Palestine Succumbs to Consumption on the Voyage.

Miss Anna Vanstart, a passenger on the steamship State of Nebraska, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, died during the voyage, of consumption.

Miss Vanstart, who was twenty-seven years old, had been engaged in missionary work in Palestine for three years, and though she had been afflicted with consumption for two years, she continued her labors until quite recently, when, realizing that she had little longer to live, she started on the long journey for the home of her mother in Salt Lake City, that she might die there.

The passengers on the steamship were much affected by the young woman's death, which occurred last Sunday, and they raised a purse of $70, that the body might be embalmed and sent to the mother. A brother awaited the steamer's arrival at the pier, and will accompany the body to Utah.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Men, Women, and Children in Various Parts of the Borough Injured.

A number of accidents more or less serious occurred on the various lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday. A furniture van in which were Frank Hamilton of 660 Douglass Street and William Turner of 1,183 Dean Street was run into by trolley car No. 2,825 of the Douglass Street line, at Brooklyn Avenue, early yesterday morning. Hamilton and Turner were thrown to the pavement and the former's skull was fractured. Turner was badly bruised. Hamilton was taken to St. John's Hospital. His condition is serious.

Carrie Rhodes, a nurse girl in the employ of Mrs. Mary Andwater of 2,140 Fulton Street, was crossing the street in front of that address with Mrs. Andwater's baby girl in her arms when she was struck by a car and knocked down. Both woman and child sustained scalp wounds.

John Orr of 150 Patchen Avenue, a conductor employed on the Putnam Avenue line, while riding on the side step of his car was struck by the wheel of an ice wagon standing beside the track, and his right leg was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Car 1,743 of the Cross-town line collided with a wagon driven by Louis Doyle, at Bedford Avenue and North Fifth Street. Doyle was thrown to the street and sustained severe contusions of the head and face.

For City to Buy Staten Island Ferry.

A movement has been started on Staten Island by prominent citizens for the holding of mass meetings in each of the five wards in the Borough of Richmond for the purpose of agitating municipal ownership of the Staten Island Ferry.

Petitions are also being circulated for signatures to be presented to the Municipal Assembly requesting that definite action be taken to assure to Staten Islanders a better ferry system, and all night trains and trolley cars.

SCHOOLS OPEN NEXT WEEK

Attendance Will Be Much Larger than Ever Before.

EIGHT NEW BUILDINGS READY

Not More Than 1,000 Children Will Be Refused—Sittings Increased About 25,000—Many Teachers Promoted.

The public schools of this city will reopen on Monday morning next, and the attendance promises to be much larger than ever before. The total capacity of the public schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx this year will be over 250,000. Eight new school buildings will be ready for occupancy, and will accommodate 20,000 pupils. These new schools are as follows:

No. 40, Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues; twenty-nine classrooms.

No. 159, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; forty-eight classrooms, including two kindergartens, a gymnasium, and a manual training room. This new school will do away with half-day instruction for nearly 2,000 children, and will save a large rental which was paid last year for annexes.

No. 157, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; forty-eight classrooms.

No. 164, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenue; twenty-one classrooms.

No. 165, One Hundred and Eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; forty-five classrooms, including two kindergartens, a manual training school, and a gymnasium.

No. 166, Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; thirty-six classrooms, including a kindergarten, gymnasium, and manual training school.

No. 167, Mott and Walton Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thirty classrooms.

No. 169, Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets; thirty classrooms.

"On register Sept. 12 last year," said Superintendent John Jasper yesterday, "there were 220,431 pupils. On this year's register there ought to be 235,000. The attendance on opening day last year was 191,806. This year the attendance ought to be from 207,000 to 208,000. Last year we refused 3,547 pupils; this year we probably shall not refuse more than 1,000, perhaps even less than that number. The number of sittings last year was 227,658; this year it will be from 252,000 to 253,000. Last year there were in half-day classes 11,074 pupils; this year there will be only from 5,000 to 6,000.

"All of the old schools will be ready on Sept. 11, and eight new ones. We expect to appoint 200 new teachers to fill places in the new schools and the vacancies caused by deaths, marriages, and resignations. The eligible list contains 500 names. The new teachers must be appointed in the order in which their names appear on the lists. The Committee on Teachers of the board is now at work appointing and transferring teachers, so that the schools may go on just as if there had been no vacation."

The Board of Superintendents will hold a meeting next Thursday, at 10 A. M. All of its members will be present, although some of them are still out of town. At this meeting Arthur McMullin will be present as Assistant Superintendent.

Superintendent Jasper is going to commence soon to look into the retirement of teachers, and before the month is out he expects to recommend the retirement of fifty teachers who have served the city for over thirty years. According to the rules of the board, no woman teacher can be retired until she has served thirty years and no man teacher until he has served thirty-five years. As the salaries have been raised, it is deemed a good time now to retire those teachers who have grown old in the service and to replace them by younger teachers.

The following appointments and transfers have been made:

Miss Lulu Bell, appointed Principal of female department, School No. 24.

Miss Mary Shires, from No. 24, to be Principal of new Grammar School No. 169.

Thomas Moore, from No. 93, to be Principal of new school No. 166.

David E. Gaddis, from No. 54 to new school No. 165.

Miss Margaret A. Uihlein, from the primary department to the grammar department of No. 54.

Miss Laura Charlton, from the primary department of No. 21 to the primary department of No. 54.

John E. Doty, to be Principal of No. 21.

Albert Shields, to be Principal of No. 125.

Miss Felicia A. Griffin, from No. 125, to be Principa' of the female department of new school No. 167.

Miss Mary A. Archer, from Principal of School No. 143 to be Principal of new school No. 164.

Miss Agnes M. Dunn, to be Principal of female department of new school No. 165.

Miss Mary A. McGovern, to be Principal of female department of new school No. 166.

The appointment of Principals to the new schools are by transfers from other schools and are promotions, as the new buildings are larger than the old ones and the responsibility is therefore greater. To the vacancies thus created Principals will be appointed from the eligible lists.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE ARRIVES.

Future Husband of Miss Julia Dent Grant Hurried Off to Newport.

Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, who will marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant of New York, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen. Having made a record-breaking trip, the steamer arrived several hours before expected, a fact which interfered with the reception which Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant's aunt; the bride's mother, and the bride herself had planned. This party was expected to greet the Prince on his arrival here, coming down from Newport for the event. Instead, Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., cousins of Miss Grant, were alone on hand to receive their distinguished guest.

The Palmer boys met the Prince at Quarantine. When he walked down the gangplank, followed closely by the Palmer boys, it was noticed that his figure is slight, and not suggestive of strength. Prince Cantacuzene is not over 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wears a neat Van Dyke beard, trimmed closely at the sides, and his mustache is curled up at the ends in German style. His face is narrow, and without color, the forehead high; dark, heavy eyebrows meeting over an aquiline nose, and his brown luminous eyes expressing a quiet, almost neutral disposition. His voice is soft, and he speaks with little shading, in a monotone so subdued that the listener has to pay strict attention to catch his words. He speaks with a pronounced French accent. The Prince is of a retiring disposition amounting almost to diffidence. He looked good-naturedly bored when a group of newspaper men surrounded him on the pier, and the party after retiring at once to the Prince's stateroom, did not appear on deck until the steamer had been tied up to her dock in Hoboken for nearly half an hour.

After the Prince's baggage had been inspected by the customs officers, the trio went to the Waldorf-Astoria for breakfast before leaving for Newport on the first train. Prince Cantacuzene traveled alone save for his French valet. The Prince speaks but little English and warded off all questions of a nature he did not care to discuss with an incomprehensive shrug.

'My plans will be wholly in accordance with the programme made out by Mrs. Palmer, whose guest I shall be while in this country," he said. "I hope to make a brief call on the Russian Consul in this city before leaving for Newport. My present to the bride—my best man?" he repeated as if not understanding the questions. Then a smile flitted across his face. He shrugged his shoulders and was silent. He evinced an eloquent desire to be left alone, in which he was humored.

Honore Palmer said that the Prince would first be presented at a large dance to be given by his mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, the first part of next week. Among the cards for other social functions given in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, are those for a dance given by Mrs. N. D. Clapp, a large dinner by Mrs. F. O. French, and a similar affair by Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Prince Cantacuzene arrived here this evening from New York accompanied by Potter Palmer, Jr., and Honore Palmer. He was met at the wharf by Mrs. Grant and Potter Palmer, and driven to Beaulieu, where he met his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, as well as a few intimate friends of the family.

A large number of entertainments will be given in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant. Besides those already announced Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. James Hude Beekman will entertain them. The Prince will visit the Horse Show to-morrow.

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STATE TAX EQUALIZATION

Annual Report of the Board of Tax Commissioners.

INCREASE FOR THIS CITY

$188,753,109 Added to New York County and $9,771,176 to Kings—Total for State, $5,076,396,824.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners reports that the taxable property of the State, based on Assessors' reports for 1898, shows an increase over the year preceding of $177,785,805. The total assessed value of real estate is $4,349,801,526, and of personal $649,364,694. The total equalized value of real estate for taxation is $5,076,396,824 and of personal $662,548,328. The increase in personal property, which it was believed would be large, is only a trifle over $112,000,000. New York County has $188,753,109 added to its value of taxable property; Kings, $9,771,176.

The board says in its report made today:

"The total assessed value of real and personal property taxable locally for all purposes in the State of New York for the year 1898 shows a net gain over the assessment of 1897 of $177,785,805. The increase for the two years prior thereto was $529,898,116, making an aggregate net increase for the three years last passed of $707,683,921. This of course does not include the large increase in the County of New York under the present assessment, which will not be officially reported until December of this year, and will be considered in the State equalization of 1900.

"During the present year we have visited officially the Counties of Cattaraugus, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Otsego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Steuben, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, and Washington.

"In all of these counties we have inquired as closely as possible into the methods of assessment, in each instance examining witnesses under oath and using every means available in procuring evidence upon which to base a table of equalization."

The table of values is as follows:

Counties.	Amount Deducted from Value of Real Estate	Amount Added to Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Real Estate	Equalized Value of Personal Property.
Albany	$9,696,956	.....	$90,659,731	
Allegany	610,939	.....	14,948,911	
Broome	1,837,014	.....	32,954,747	
Cattaraugus	2,435,617	.....	22,765,633	
Cayuga	1,742,245	.....	31,746,965	
Chautauqua	7,971,229	.....	30,823,942	
Chemung	99,191	.....	24,428,126	
Chenango	667,970	.....	16,482,012	
Clinton	.....	$1,619,949	8,621,777	
Columbia	2,332,482	.....	23,006,785	
Cortland	1,368,173	.....	12,127,482	
Delaware	915,267	.....	18,867,454	
Dutchess	748,300	.....	45,921,636	
Erie	.....	2,753,751	289,200,706	
Essex	1,344,758	.....	9,347,499	
Franklin	561,582	.....	10,438,776	
Fulton	559,272	.....	13,633,178	
Genesee	362,572	.....	22,416,867	
Greene	378,212	.....	13,207,277	
Hamilton	691,117	.....	2,416,180	
Herkimer	5,597,741	.....	21,304,964	
Jefferson	5,170,953	.....	31,314,211	
Kings	.....	14,241,127	604,941,003	
Lewis	1,040,331	.....	9,256,621	
Livingston	99,497	.....	26,165,716	
Madison	.....	461,257	21,235,801	
Monroe	17,564,044	.....	130,661,148	
Montgomery	816,469	.....	27,761,160	
Nassau	.....	1,432,766	22,834,308	
New York	.....	165,301,656	2,456,247,052	
Niagara	5,560,950	.....	36,743,029	
Oneida	8,159,609	.....	63,899,446	
Onondaga	18,406,008	.....	97,036,241	
Ontario	1,986,623	.....	28,353,981	
Orange	.....	1,429,331	41,206,653	
Orleans	1,389,294	.....	14,950,632	
Oswego	1,111,484	.....	26,402,832	
Otsego	896,976	.....	22,084,688	
Putnam	961,501	.....	7,772,331	
Queens	10,634,957	.....	73,963,386	
Rensselaer	7,593,497	.....	71,781,142	
Richmond	.....	2,591,361	28,591,621	
Rockland	2,400,454	.....	15,883,938	
St. Lawrence	6,214,521	.....	32,233,445	
Saratoga	100,108	.....	25,079,692	
Schenectady	65,919	.....	16,735,250	
Schoharie	1,427,542	.....	11,284,555	
Schuyler	190,431	.....	6,461,162	
Seneca	1,141,227	.....	14,642,966	
Steuben	4,037,715	.....	30,030,488	
Suffolk	6,701,152	.....	42,051,891	
Sullivan	343,425	.....	5,901,391	
Tioga	886,804	.....	12,936,275	
Tompkins	1,490,905	.....	16,266,351	
Ulster	1,930,005	.....	28,258,455	
Warren	996,387	.....	7,614,529	
Washington	1,181,813	.....	18,375,196	
Wayne	.....	226,337	24,937,391	
Westchester	37,440,800	.....	149,085,135	
Wyoming	424,905	.....	14,601,005	
Yates	1,427,732	.....	10,607,853	
Total	$190,057,635	$190,057,635	$5,076,396,824	

MR. FEITNER DISAPPOINTED.

Says the State Board Ought to Have Reduced This County's Valuation.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was greatly disappointed and perturbed by the report that the State Board of Tax Commissioners had added over $165,000,000 to the assessed valuation of real estate in this county.

"When Mr. Leaycraft was appointed," Mr. Feitner said, "we had reason to hope that this city would get some measure of justice, but it is apparent that we must get another representative on the board if we are to expect fair treatment. Instead of adding to the assessed valuations in New York County, the board should have taken off $300,000,000 and distributed it among the other counties."

Florence T. Donnell's Sanity.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued an order directing that inquiry be made into the sanity of Florence T. Donnell, who formerly lived at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street. She is well known, and is said to be worth over $100,000. At present she is confined in an asylum at Goshen. Last July she took carbolic acid at her home and later at the Plaza Hotel.

Fatal Overdose of Morphine.

Mrs. Nellie McCue, twenty-one years old, of 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, died yesterday afternoon in the New York Hospital from an overdose of morphine, which she took after a quarrel with her husband. She was the wife of George McCue and had been married only four months.

Dollar for Brave Hyman Feldman.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 for Hyman Feldman, the boy who was severely injured by a crosstown car, but who insisted on leaving Bellevue Hospital on the ground that he must support his mother.

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PEACE SECRETARY ARRIVES.

Frederick W. Holls Tells of the Excellent Work of the American Delegates to The Hague.

Frederick W. Holls, Secretary of the United States Commission at The Hague Peace Conference, was a passenger aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen. He bears with him the report on the labors of the commission. Mr. Holls characterized the work of the conference as a pronounced success. He declared that the result of the conference would go far to maintain universal peace among the nations and that countries would in the future hesitate long before going to war over small matters.

Commissioner Holls said that the American Commissioners were received with marked cordiality. He said:

"Our relations with the other delegates were at all times of the most harmonious character. Andrew D. White prepared the way with a master hand for some of the best work done at The Hague. His broad familiarity with international law and procedure won the admiration of every delegate present. It was Mr. White who grafted American ideas into the work of the conference, all of which were accorded the utmost consideration. The American Commissioners occupied rooms adjoining those of the Spanish Commissioners in the hotel, and cordiality prevailed. England, Germany, and the United States were closely identified throughout the sessions of the conference. Germany at the beginning of the conference was placed in a false position because its representatives were not ready to accept certain things in regard to the court of arbitration. I never doubted Germany's sincerity, and it proved that when the proper time came the various measures were unhesitatingly supported. There were gathered at The Hague some of the most eminent journalists in the world, and we strongly objected to their exclusion. As soon as they were admitted to the sessions the reports at once became accurate."

Mr. Holls will go to his home, in Yonkers, for a rest before leaving for Washington to present his report.

NEW YORK POLICE CRITICISED.

Denver Chief Says Western Swindler Slipped Through Their Fingers.

Chief of Police Farley of Denver, Col., sent a telegram to Chief Devery on Aug. 30, asking him to have a man by the name of George C. Huff, accompanied by a woman, arrested when he arrived on a West Shore train. Central